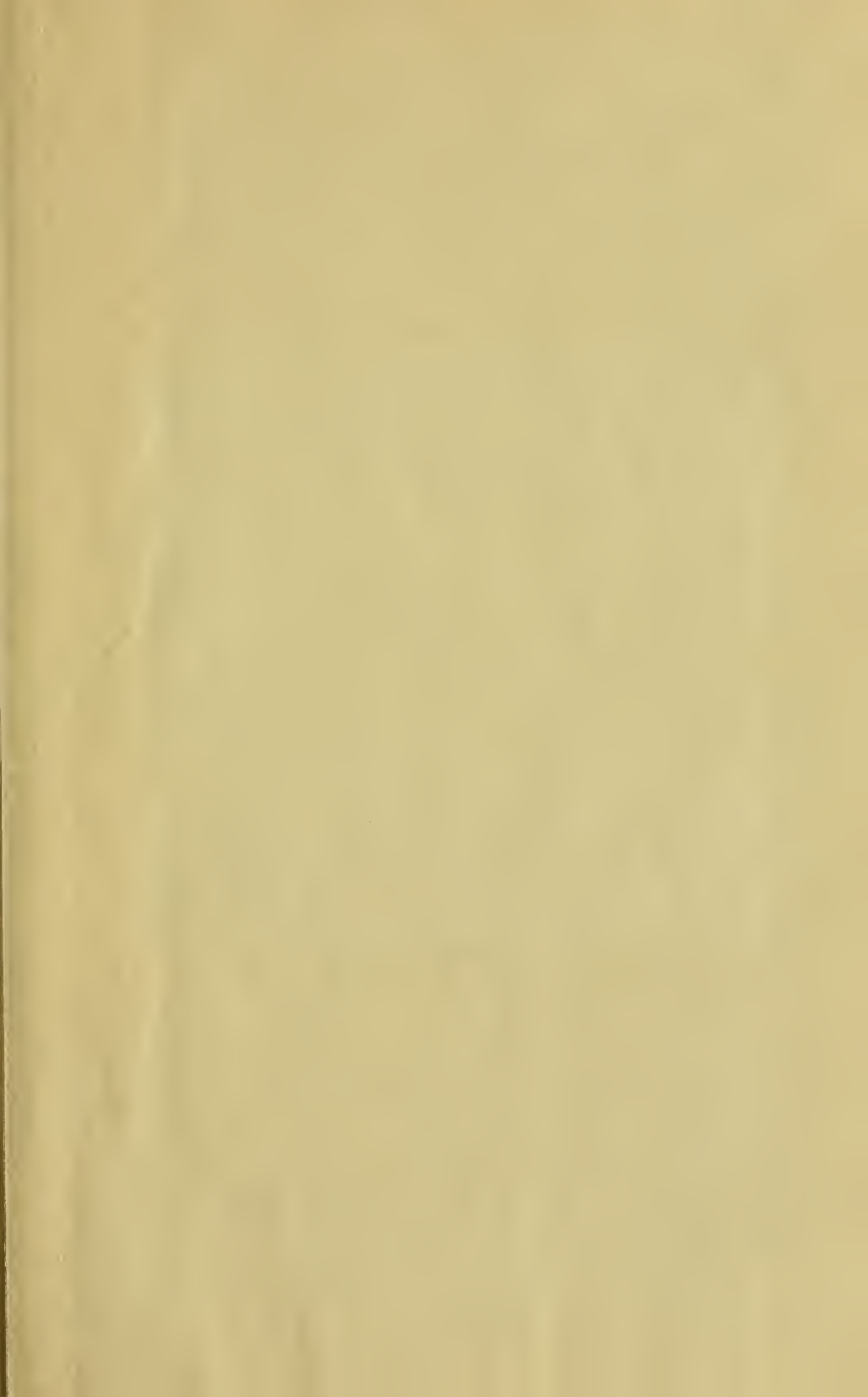


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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

The Congress. House. Committee on Un-American Activities

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

OCTOBER 13, 14, 15, AND 16, 1952

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1952

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC HEARING

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a. m., in Federal Court, room No. 1, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives John S. Wood (chairman), Francis E. Walter, Clyde Doyle, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., assistant counsel; William Jackson Jones, Alvin Stokes, Earl L. Fuoss, and Frank Bonora, investigators; Raphael I. Nixon, director of research; John W. Carrington, clerk; and Thelma Searce, staff member.

Mr. Wood. The hearing will be in order.

Mr. Reporter, let the record show that, acting under the authority of the resolution establishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities, I have set up a subcommittee composed of Representatives Francis E. Walter, Clyde Doyle, Harold H. Velde, and myself, John S. Wood, as chairman, all of whom are present, and for the purpose of conducting hearings, beginning today, relating to the extent, character, and objectives of alleged Communist Party activities in this vital defense area.

Many forms of the Communist conspiracy, including that of espionage, by foreign agents have been brought to light by this committee. In its efforts to carry out the duties imposed upon it by the Congress, this committee has investigated and exposed Communist infiltration in entertainment, education, and Government, and other fields of industry.

When fascism presented a clear and present danger to the security of the United States, the committee was one of the first to make extensive investigations into the extent and character of the development of that totalitarian doctrine.

Investigations conducted by the committee in Baltimore, Md., State of Massachusetts, State of Michigan, Chicago, Ill., and other locations throughout the United States during the Eighty-second Congress have disclosed a pattern:

(1) Communist concentration in major defense areas of this country; and

(2) Communist Party activities in obtaining and relaying to their international organization vital data relating to industrial potentialities; and

(3) Communist Party efforts to colonize the defense industry.

During these investigations the committee has at no time interested itself in internal disputes within labor unions or in disputes between management and labor, but it has concentrated its efforts upon ascertaining the character and extent of the Communist Party activities of those who attempted to cloak themselves with respectability of unionism.

An examination of the decisions of the Comintern and Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States show that the most important task, and I quote from the Communist official organ of the Communist Party of the United States is:

To shift the center of gravity of the daily activities of our party, unions, and opposition groups to the shops and factories to make the factories, the mines and mills and the ships our fortress.

The Communist Party has attempted to persuade the rank and file that this committee is conducting these hearings for the purpose of harassing unions and creating racial issues. This typical propaganda effort on the part of the Communist Party has been worn threadbare. The committee abhors the exploitation of any group and has always believed in and attempted to uphold the basic integrity, character, and loyalty of Americans, regardless of race, color, or creed.

I would like at this time, before beginning the hearings, to make this announcement to the public generally.

We are here at the direction of the Congress trying to discharge a duty and an obligation that has been placed upon us by the Congress. No one who is present or who will be present in this room during these hearings except the witnesses who are under subpoena is required to be here. You are here by the permission of the committee and not by the compulsion of the committee.

This committee will not countenance any attempt to make any demonstration either favorable or unfavorable toward the committee's undertaking or toward any person called as a witness.

May I say that I do not mean this in any spirit of threat, but such conduct if it should occur, I should promptly ask the United States marshal to eject those who start or participate in any demonstration in this hearing room and if necessary to clear the entire room.

(At this point, the subcommittee heard the testimony of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith before going on with the inquiry into Communist activities in the Philadelphia area. Testimony on the Philadelphia question follows:)

The committee will be in order, please.

Mr. Counsel, are you ready now to proceed with the hearing involving this area?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir, I would like to call Mr. Thomas F. Delaney.

Mr. WOOD. Would you raise your right hand and be sworn, please? Do you solemnly swear the evidence you shall give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DELANEY. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Will you have a seat here and are you represented by counsel?

Mr. DELANEY. I am, sir.

**TESTIMONY OF THOMAS F. DELANEY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS
COUNSEL, BERNARD L. BARKAN**

Mr. WOOD. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. BARKAN. Bernard L. Barkan, appearing for M. H. Goldstein, 1411 Walnut Street.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Barkan, at any time during the progress of the interrogation of the witness, you are at liberty to confer with him as you deem proper.

Mr. BARKAN. I should like for the record to show that we are counsel for the International Union of Electric, Radio, and Machine Workers, CIO, by whom Mr. Delaney is presently employed.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Delaney, you are at liberty at any time you desire to confer with your counsel and seek such advice and counsel as you think yourself in need of.

Mr. DELANEY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. VELDE. I would like to get clear on the statement of for whom he is appearing.

Mr. BARKAN. We represent his present employers, the International Association of Electrical Workers, CIO.

Mr. WOOD. At this moment you represent Mr. Delaney?

Mr. BARKAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Very well.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Mr. DELANEY. Thomas F. Delaney.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Delaney?

Mr. DELANEY. I was born in Philadelphia, on February 8, 1912.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you presently employed?

Mr. DELANEY. As an organizer for the International Electrical and Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been an organizer for the IUE?

Mr. DELANEY. Since June of this year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, how were you employed?

Mr. DELANEY. I was employed as an organizer for local 155, UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. And how long had you been employed as an organizer for local 155 of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. I first became employed in 1943 as an organizer, and continued to 1952 with the exception of a short period of 1943 and 1944 when I was in the merchant marine.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1943 had you been active in labor matters?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment back, say, to a few years prior to 1943?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, prior to that, immediately prior to that, to my election as an officer or rather as an organizer in local 155, I was employed by the Fox Products Co., as a production worker.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you employed by Fox Products?

Mr. DELANEY. Just under 2 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of their business?

Mr. DELANEY. They were engaged in war work during the war, mainly small parts for the radio industry.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your educational training?

Mr. DELANEY. I completed the elementary school and had a course of 2 years in commercial business.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Delaney, in the course of your activity with various labor unions, and you have had considerable activity with labor unions, were you ever solicited to become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become a member?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; I did become a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee in your own words just how you became a member and the circumstances under which you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. I first began to read the literature of the Communist Party in 1936. It seemed to me that at the time they were interested in fighting for the rights of the under dog, and in 1938 I took a civil-service examination and became employed by the Department of Public Assistance of Pennsylvania as a relief visitor. While working in that capacity I had occasion to visit hundreds of homes in which I saw able-bodied people who were unable to find employment, and at the same time I had been invited to attend some of the rallies of the Communist Party. After further reading their literature, it seemed to me that they had a program which would help to build a better society, that capitalism had failed to solve the major problems of our times, which was full employment. The program of the Communist Party as I understood it was to build a society that would solve the problem of full employment, that would avoid periodic crises and avoid all wars. It seemed to me a very attractive program at the time and I felt it was a privilege to join an organization that was fighting for such objectives. So in 1939 I joined the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did a time come when the attractiveness that you have mentioned of the Communist Party which led you into it ceased to exist?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; it did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you do?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I left the Communist Party for the same reasons that I joined it. I had felt that they were working for the working people and the interests of the working people, and I later found that they had only contempt for working people, and that they were interested mainly in gaining power for the sake of power. That is why I left the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you leave the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I had broken with them sometime ago, but I did not began to actively fight against the Communist Party until May of this year.

Mr. TAVENNER. May of 1952?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I would like to go back to the beginning of your Communist Party membership and ask you various questions regarding your own participation in the activities of the party and

I will ask you to tell the committee all you know about its activities if you are willing to do it.

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who recruited you into the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, the person that recruited me is deceased.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I will not ask you to mention the name of a deceased person. What branch, or to what branch of the Communist Party were you assigned when you became a member in 1939?

Mr. DELANEY. To the branch known as the professional branch attached to the employees of the department of public assistance.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of it as a professional branch. Will you describe that further?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, since the members were social workers and they considered their work as a profession, that is the reason it was given that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. We have just come back from hearings in California where it was demonstrated by the testimony that the Communist Party organized cells or branches of the Communist Party in the various professions, such as law, medicine, and Government employees, and that is as far as the testimony has gone thus far. It was also in the Newspaper Guild. In each instance the membership in these various cells was limited to the particular profession. Was that true in the case of the professional cell that you became a member of?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; that was true.

Mr. TAVENNER. And they were social workers?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Approximately how many persons were members of this professional cell in 1939?

Mr. DELANEY. About 15.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did it increase substantially in size at any time?

Mr. DELANEY. No; I think rather the opposite; it decreased in size from that time on.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the reason for that, do you know?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, when our country entered the war there was a very fast switch on the part of the Communist Party that most people couldn't understand, and still don't understand to this day, except that it was apparent from 1939, when I was associated with them, until 1941 they claimed to be for peace, but immediately when the Soviet Union was attacked, instead of the "Yanks are not coming," the Yanks couldn't get there fast enough to suit them. So a number of people left the party at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, some people couldn't take the switch in the Communist Party line as quickly as it was made?

Mr. DELANEY. That is correct, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Was that in 1941; did I hear correctly?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall the names of any of the officers of that professional branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. There was Max Helfand and Sam Kaplan.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell Helfand?

Mr. DELANEY. H-e-l-f-a-n-d.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Kaplan?

Mr. DELANEY. K-a-p-l-a-n.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Max Helfand used any other name?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; he was known as Mac Harris at one time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he known by that name solely in the party—the Communist Party—or was he known by that name also outside of the party?

Mr. DELANEY. That I don't know; I know that he was known by that name in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his occupation at that time?

Mr. DELANEY. When I first met him he was, I believe, the trade-union secretary for the eastern Pennsylvania Communist district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Trade-union secretary—what area would that include?

Mr. DELANEY. Eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall what position in the party if any Sam Kaplan held at that time?

Mr. DELANEY. No; I do not recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. What offices in the branch did they hold?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe Kaplan was educational director in the branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did the educational director do in your branch of the party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, they were responsible for securing and distributing the current literature that was supposed to be given to all or sold to all Communists, and also in lots for them to distribute and sell elsewhere. They were responsible for the sale of the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker. They were responsible to see that each group held discussions on basic theory of Marxist doctrine.

Mr. TAVENNER. That indicates that you had a regular course of study, prescribed study, while a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall any of the books or pamphlets which were given to you to study?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; of the books that were known as the basic tenets of the Communist Party, there was the History of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, the Foundations of Leninism, Das Kapital by Marx, Political Economy by Leontiev, and there were a vast number of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall State and Revolution, by Lenin?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall Left-Wing Communism, by Lenin?

Mr. DELANEY. I do; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Handbook of Marxism; do you recall that?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Problems of Leninism, by Joseph Stalin?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall that?

Mr. DELANEY. Foundations of Leninism, I believe it is.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe there were two of those books by Stalin.

Mr. DELANEY. Pardon me a second, please.

(Whereupon the witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe there were two books by Stalin, one entitled Problems of Leninism, and the other is Foundations of Leninism.

Mr. DELANEY. I don't recall the distinction, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall having studied Communist Strategy and Tactics, by Liston M. Oaks?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have lecturers who came to your meetings and helped in the instruction of the classes as far as you can recall?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, occasionally there would be an official from the district who would attend the branch meeting, in order to check up that such studies were being made, but generally it was an assignment that would be given at the previous meeting to one of the persons to carry on at the following meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you remember the names of any of those persons who came from the district organization?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there were a large number of the district organizers who came from time to time. There was Sam Darcy, Phillip Frankfeld, Dave Davis, Max Helfand, Frank Cestare, Sam Donchin, and Ed Strong.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell it?

Mr. DELANEY. S-t-r-o-n-g.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time you became a member of this group or cell of the Communist Party, were you a member of any labor union?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir. I was a member of local 46 of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was Abe Flaxer's organization?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; I believe he was the international president.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, as you observed it, what was the principal function of the Communist Party at that time in organizing this branch of the Communist Party that you were a member of?

Mr. DELANEY. You mean the function of the branch itself?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, in addition to being active in the union their job was, as we noticed, a study of Marxist doctrines, raising funds for party causes, increasing the sale of the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker by door-to-door assignments, and recruiting of new members.

Mr. TAVENNER. About how many members of your local union of the State, County and Municipal Workers were members of the Communist Party to your knowledge?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I understand there were about 75.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many members were there of that local union? I am not talking about Communist members, but how many members of the local were there?

Mr. DELANEY. A maximum, I would say, of 1,200.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were these Communist Party members divided up into local groups or cells or branches of the party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain in the first cell, the Communist Party cell which was known as the cell of professional workers?

Mr. DELANEY. Until the end of 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. And how were you employed at that time?

Mr. DELANEY. As a visitor for the department of public assistance.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, what was your next employment?

Mr. DELANEY. I secured work in the Fox Products Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you secured work in the Fox Products did you remain in the same professional cell or were you transferred?

Mr. DELANEY. I was transferred to the metal-trades section.

Mr. TAVENNER. To the metal-trades section of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you tell us about that group, please? Tell us first who were members of that group with you, if you can recall.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, the organizer of that group was Philip Saba.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name, please?

Mr. DELANEY. S-a-b-a. The other members of the group were David Davis, Max Helfand, Mike Fersick—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name, please?

Mr. DELANEY. F-e-r-s-i-c-k, Sam DiMaria.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell that, please?

Mr. DELANEY. D-i-M-a-r-i-a, who I would like to add has joined me in this present fight against the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; and I think that I should suggest to you now, that if any of these persons whose names you are now giving or have given have left the Communist Party, to your definite knowledge, you should say so.

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have any of them up to this point left the Communist Party to your knowledge?

Mr. DELANEY. Not to my knowledge, with the exception of Sam DiMaria; I don't know about the others. There was Mary and Bob Morrell, Ethel Spiller, Helen DeMarco, and Don Ferguson.

I understand, Mr. Chairman, that Don Ferguson is no longer and hasn't been for many years a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you stated that Mr. Sam DiMaria had joined you in a fight against the Communists. Have you cooperated with other Government agencies in making known to them important matters relating to the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you told us the name of the organizer of the Communist Party at the time you were transferred to the metals section?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was that?

Mr. DELANEY. Philip Saba.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were members of that group of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there are a maximum of 30, I would say.

Mr. TAVENNER. And what trades did they represent, if any?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, they were either trade-union officials or workers in the shops, in metalworking trades.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of that group?

Mr. DELANEY. Until I got out of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your next employment, I believe, was with Local 155, UE?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment with that organization?

Mr. DELANEY. I was elected as a local organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you were a member of the Communist Party when you were so elected?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether the fact that you were a member of the Communist Party had any bearing upon your election to that position as organizer?

Mr. DELANEY. It would not have been possible to be elected as an organizer unless I had been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. WALTER. Then do I understand you to mean that all organizers are members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. In that particular local; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you elaborate on that, and tell us in what way the Communist Party controlled the election of organizers of the Local 155, UE?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, as the local grew from 1,900 members to approximately 7,000—

Mr. TAVENNER. There you are speaking of Local 155, UE?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir. There was need for more organizers and prior to the time of the election of an organizer, the matter would be discussed in a Communist branch and an individual would be decided upon. Thereupon the members of that branch would secure pledges from people in various shops that they would support and bring others out to support the candidacy of that individual.

So, that at the time of the election, there would be a solid block to whom the individual may not necessarily be known, but that were pledged to vote for them. In that way anyone who was not so endorsed could not possibly win.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, who made up that block? Were non-Communists members of that block as well as Communists?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir; they were all Communists who made the original decision as to who would run for office.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, in your case, you were a member of the Communist Party, and I assume from what you have stated that the Communist Party members met, and it was agreed that you would become a candidate for that position, the position of organizer of the local?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall what argument was used, if any, as to the support of you for that position?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, prior to my election in that position, I had been elected to the executive board of the local, and it was between elections, that is between regular elections of the local that the decision was made that another organizer had to be added to the staff. It was then proposed to the executive board that I would be a logical candidate. I was then appointed by the executive board subject to the approval of the membership at the following meeting and the approval was secured.

Mr. TAVENNER. But that entire arrangement was set up by the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, some one must have taken the leadership in arranging for the control of the elections in the local, so as to see that Communist Party members became the organizers.

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who took that leadership?

Mr. DELANEY. David Davis.

Mr. TAVENNER. David Davis?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position did he hold in the local union, if any?

Mr. DELANEY. He was business representative of the local union.

Mr. TAVENNER. How is he now employed?

Mr. DELANEY. He is employed by the local union as an organizer, I believe.

Mr. TAVENNER. What local?

Mr. DELANEY. 155, UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Has he remained connected with that local since the time that you have testified about?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many organizers were there in your union?

Mr. DELANEY. Four.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any of them members of the Communist Party in addition to yourself?

Mr. DELANEY. All were.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were their names?

Mr. DELANEY. David Davis, Max Helfand, Sam DiMaria, and myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understand that in May you withdrew from the Communist Party, or at least you began fighting the Communist Party in May?

Mr. DELANEY. I had withdrawn before then.

Mr. TAVENNER. You had withdrawn before?

Mr. DELANEY. I began to fight them in May.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you still an official in local 155, UE?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who took your place?

Mr. DELANEY. I understand my place was taken by a Wilford Shervington.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is he known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. On what do you base your knowledge?

Mr. DELANEY. I met with him as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. Sam DiMaria also withdraw as an organizer of the UE, 155?

Mr. DELANEY. We were suspended, sir. He had withdrawn and began to fight against the Communist Party, and we were suspended from our positions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who replaced him?

Mr. DELANEY. I don't know, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. While you were a member of the Communist Party and were also organizer for local 155, UE, did you have occasion to meet in the city of Philadelphia with a city committee of the Communist Party on any occasions?

Mr. DELANEY. I have met with them occasionally; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occasion for your meeting with them?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, as a member of the trade-union commission, I would occasionally find myself in the company of the city committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you stated you were a member of a trade-union commission. Do you mean trade-union commission of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell us the reasons for the appointment of such a committee and what its functions were.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, it was an arm of the Communist Party different from the branches, and its function was to keep an active check on the affairs of the local or locals where the party had some strength and to plan the strategy and tactics to be used from time to time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, who made up the trade-union commission? Were there representatives of different groups of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; and different shops.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, will you describe that set-up a little more fully, what shops, and what Communist Party cells?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there were representatives from local 155.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you were that representative?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; I was one of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there others from your local?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were they?

Mr. DELANEY. David Davis and Lauren Taylor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the first name?

Mr. DELANEY. L-a-u-r-e-n Taylor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any others from local 155?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what other cells of the Communist Party were represented on that trade-union commission of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. There were representatives from the local 107, Westinghouse.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is local 107 of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the representatives; do you recall?

Mr. DELANEY. Matt Snyder.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell that?

Mr. DELANEY. S-n-y-d-e-r, and Norman Smith.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you identify those persons a little more definitely as to what their occupation was at that time?

Mr. DELANEY. They were employed in the Westinghouse plant; that is all I know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where they are employed now?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, that is local 107. Were any other locals of the Communist Party members from locals of the UE on this trade-union commission with you?

Mr. DELANEY. No; the others were functionaries of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. On what level?

Mr. DELANEY. On the district level, that is the eastern Pennsylvania district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were they?

Mr. DELANEY. There was Bob Klonsky.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell the last name?

Mr. DELANEY. K-l-o-n-s-k-y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify him a little more fully?

Mr. DELANEY. He was a paid functionary of the Communist Party, and Joseph Kuzina. That is K-u-z-m-a.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he also a paid functionary of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What positions did each of these men hold in the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe Klonsky was educational director, and Kuzma was trade-union secretary.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any persons on that trade-union commission who were not members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the names of any other persons who were members of that commission?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, we were speaking of your meeting occasionally with members of the city committee of the Communist Party. Were those persons different in name from those who were members of the trade-union commission of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, they would be different functionaries; that is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were their names?

Mr. DELANEY. Ed Strong, Tom Nabried——

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me interrupt you there. Will you describe them a little more fully, and do you know what they did? Were they paid functionaries of the Communist Party or were they employed elsewhere?

Mr. DELANEY. Strong was the district organizer of the Communist Party, and Nabried was a functionary, and I don't know what his task was.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right; who else?

Mr. DELANEY. That is all that I recall there. Over the years, as Strong replaced others, there would be other district organizers who would be present at such gatherings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, if you can recall the names of other persons who later on attended these city committee meetings of the Communist Party, we would like to have them.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I had mentioned that Philip Frankfeld and Sam Donchin and Frank Cestare and Philip Bart——

Mr. TAVENNER. He became editor of the Daily Worker at a later date; did he not?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Steve Nelson ever attend any of the meetings that you attended?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold any position with UE; that is, with your local? Let us take first your local 155 of the UE, in addition to the position as organizer.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I was a member of the executive board as a sergeant-at-arms from 1942 until I was elected as an organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, let me ask you a little about the function of the executive board. What was the function of the executive board of your local union as distinguished from the functions of the organizers?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, the members of the executive board were all employed in the various shops, and the board consisted of 15 of these persons who were elected to office, and they would meet weekly and handle the affairs of the union. The paid organizers would meet with them and would have a voice on each motion but no vote.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, the organizers were the functioning staff of the organization?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Relatively speaking, which of the two groups took the most active control and direction of the affairs of the local union?

Mr. DELANEY. The staff, sir, in that the agenda would be made up by the staff and the members of the board would usually defer to the opinions of the staff in that they were busy working in shops all day, and the staff was supposedly aware of what was going on, so that the staff influenced in a great measure the decisions made by the board.

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore, if the Communist Party controlled the organizers which constituted the staff, they could in turn direct and control the activities of the local?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And I believe you told us that all of the organizers were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, have you held any positions in the national organization of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position?

Mr. DELANEY. I was a member of the general executive board of the international union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then you became a national officer of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, no, sir; there are three national officers as such, and my title was member of the board.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what extent did the Communist Party influence your election to that board?

Mr. DELANEY. In the same manner as it influenced my election as an organizer. I could not have been elected had I not been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify, please, those persons who were members of the executive board, the national executive board of the UE, who were known to you to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. I never met with any of the members of the national executive board as a Communist. I was told by Davis that there were a number of them who were considered reliable; and, therefore, I assume they were Communists.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the number?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, about half a dozen, or thereabouts.

Mr. TAVENNER. Out of a total membership of what?

Mr. DELANEY. Twenty-three.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall any occurrence that might be the basis of knowledge on your part that any particular members of this executive board were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Only insofar as the Communist Party line or objectives as they would be explained to me prior to the meetings of the general executive board would be supported by these other people on the executive board.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you were on this board, was it a district board or was it the national board?

Mr. DELANEY. The national board.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, between your local and the national board, was there still another board?

Mr. DELANEY. There was a district board.

Mr. TAVENNER. The district board?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you serve on the district board?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; I served as secretary of the district, and in that way I automatically became a member of the general executive board as a result of my election to the district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you have knowledge that other persons on the district board were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. None other than Davis and myself to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were members of the district board of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. About 15, I would say.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the number of the district?

Mr. DELANEY. District No. 1—the number of members you mean?

Mr. TAVENNER. No; I meant what was the title of this district, and did the districts go by numbers?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; this was district council No. 1 of the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. What area did district No. 1 include?

Mr. DELANEY. Eastern Pennsylvania, south New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and part of Virginia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have occasion to meet members of the executive committee of other districts of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. As a member of the national board, I did; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And do you recall who represented, or the names of any of those who were members of district 11?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; there was Ernest DeMaio, and Grant Oakes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Both of them were from Chicago; were they not?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How well were you acquainted with Grant Oakes?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I had met with him as a board member and occasionally had a drink with him. And other than that I wasn't too well acquainted with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you met Grant Oakes?

Mr. DELANEY. He was elected to the board, I believe in 1948 or 1949 and when the board convened I met with him then in New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever sent to Grant Oakes with any matter?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you became acquainted with Ernest DeMaio?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, in the same manner that when I was elected to the board, he was also a member of the board.

Mr. TAVENNER. How well did you know him?

Mr. DELANEY. Not too well.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever sit in a Communist Party meeting with either of them?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever have a conversation with either of them regarding the Communist Party or its objectives?

Mr. DELANEY. Not as Communists. I had conversations with them about the policy of the UE which was at times the same policy as the Communist Party, so that it was difficult to differentiate the policies.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you discover during your activity as a member of the national executive committee that the Communist Party line was being fostered upon the board?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, how did you come to a realization that that was true and what were the circumstances?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, just prior to a meeting which usually was called quarterly in New York City, I would be contacted by a member of the Communist Party and told that certain things the Communist Party hoped to attain and have passed by the general executive board, so that these policies were then introduced at the board meeting and very often were passed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you that information? Who passed the Communist Party line down to you?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, sometimes it would be Joe Kuzma who was trade-union secretary of the eastern Pennsylvania district here before I left for New York, and other times it was Walter Barry, who was an international representative of the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell that?

Mr. DELANEY. B-a-r-r-y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Walter Barry known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he hold any position in the Communist Party at any time?

Mr. DELANEY. Not that I know of.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what the occupation of Barry was at any time?

Mr. DELANEY. He was the international representative of the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, in addition to his being an international representative, do you know, is he still or does he still hold that position, that is what I mean to ask.

Mr. DELANEY. I believe he is now working for the March of Labor, a magazine.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know by whom the March of Labor is sponsored?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir; I don't know who it is sponsored by directly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who is the editor?

Mr. DELANEY. I think a person named John Steuben.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how to spell that?

Mr. DELANEY. S-t-e-u-b-e-n, I believe.

Mr. WOOD. I guess we had better suspend here, counsel, and the committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon at 12:30 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m., the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The hearing was resumed at 2 p. m.)

Mr. WOOD. Let us have order, please.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Delaney, at the time we recessed this morning, I was asking you about Mr. John Steuben, editor of the March of Labor. Are you personally acquainted with him?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where March of Labor is published?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are acquainted with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which relate to certain officials of labor unions, are you not?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what the policy of the Communist Party was with regard to its members who occupied those positions in labor which were required to sign a non-Communist affidavit under that act?

Mr. DELANEY. The policy as explained to me was that——

Mr. DOYLE. May I ask the witness to speak just a little louder, please.

Mr. DELANEY. The policy as I understood it was that those persons who had to sign the non-Communist affidavit were to be considered as no longer Communists. In other words, they had resigned from the Communist Party, if they had been members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did they take part in Communist Party meetings after that time, that is, any of those that you knew to have been members of the party and who signed the affidavit?

Mr. DELANEY. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any device used to keep such persons, that is, those who had formerly resigned from the party and signed the affidavit, informed as to the Communist Party line and its activities?

Mr. DELANEY. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know of instances where persons still remaining in the Communist Party advised those who had formerly been members of the business of the party?

Mr. DELANEY. I don't know definitely, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the time that you were a member of the national executive board of the UE, did you have occasion to come in contact with other members of the Communist Party whose names have not been presented here up to this point?

Mr. DELANEY. With the exception of Walter Barry—he was the only other person I believe that I had contact with at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have testified as to those who were members of the staff of the UE when you were an organizer, that is, when four of you occupied that position. Were there other persons who occupied the position of members of the staff or organizers whose names you have not given us?

Mr. DELANEY. You mean organizers?

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there were organizers who are presently servicing the shops in local 155. Are those the persons you mean?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; that would include those if you know of any.

Mr. DELANEY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, if you know them to be members of the Communist Party.

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; there is Joseph McCann.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell his last name, please.

Mr. DELANEY. M-c-C-a-n-n. Then there is Louis Kaplan—

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell Louis?

Mr. DELANEY. L-o-u-i-s, I think—and Philip Saba, S-a-b-a.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many members were there in local 155, UE, at the time you left that organization?

Mr. DELANEY. 4,000, approximately.

Mr. TAVENNER. What had been its greatest number while you had been connected with it?

Mr. DELANEY. Approximately 7,000.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state, if you have any basis for it, how many members of the Communist Party there were within local 155, UE, about the time that you broke off from that organization?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there weren't very many, possibly half a dozen in addition to the organizers.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the most in number that you think the Communist Party reached within local 155, UE, while you were a member?

Mr. DELANEY. I would say about 30 at the maximum.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee just what influence the small group of half a dozen besides the organizers who were members of the Communist Party could wield in an organization as large as 4,000?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, it is a relatively simple matter for an organized group to control a union meeting. Union meetings may have from 100 to 200 people present and if there are half a dozen members of the Communist Party who have met beforehand and laid out a program, they make the motions and they speak on the motions. They are well informed, so it is quite logical that their motions and resolutions are passed by that body. That is about it.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what way would the Communist Party go about organizing the presentation of matters before the union?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, at the branch meetings they would discuss what action they wished the union to take and then they would assign the persons who would make the motion and do the seconding and speak, if necessary, on the motion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, prior to the time that you broke with the Communist Party, did you receive any instructions as to the concentration of Communist members in any particular industry?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, the concentration was to be in heavy or basic industry. I was told that that is where the Communists should seek employment rather than the light industry.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given any reason why that should be done?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, just that the basic industries were the backbone of industry as such and there were larger masses of people working in those industries to be influenced.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any concerted effort to put any particular individuals in light industry, and if so, why?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there were persons who had not previously worked in industry, people from professional groups, we will say, who

would be placed in light industry in the beginning so that they would learn how to act as working people.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are speaking of Communists now, are you not?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then does that mean that persons unacquainted with labor problems were put in light industry first as a part of a plan of training?

Mr. DELANEY. That has been my experience; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And was that in preparation for their transfer at some later time to heavy industry?

Mr. DELANEY. In some instances it was, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, are you acquainted with any persons who were directed to be transferred either from a white collar job to light industry or from light industry to heavy industry in line with the policy which you have mentioned? That is, persons who were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. DELANEY. There were two persons who were transferred, to my knowledge, from light industry to heavy industry. One was Lauren Taylor and the other was Harold Allen.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were they transferred to?

Mr. DELANEY. I understand Taylor was transferred to Baldwin Locomotive and Allen to Bethlehem Steel.

Mr. TAVENNER. And where were they transferred from?

Mr. DELANEY. Taylor worked in Hugh H. Eby and Allen worked in the Taylor Lock Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had they been members of local 155?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us how the transfer was effected?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, such things would usually, I assume, be given them at their branch meetings as instructions.

Mr. TAVENNER. At branch meetings of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you play any part at any time in this colonization work, that is, transferring Communist Party members from one field to another in order to carry out Communist Party purposes and objectives?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I would assign or send people to shops that were under contract with local 155 when I knew that they had no previous experience in that particular field. They were referred to me as Communists. They may be professional people, but the purpose was that they would get to work in a shop and learn how to be working people.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who instructed you to carry out that program of colonization?

Mr. DELANEY. Ed Strong, the district organizer of the Communist Party, and Dave Davis.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many people do you think were so assigned under your supervision or with your assistance?

Mr. DELANEY. I recall only two at the present time.

Mr. TAVENNER. While you were a member of the Communist Party, did you attend any Communist Party school which had been organized for the instruction of Communist Party members?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee about that, please?

Mr. DELANEY. I attended the workers' school in Philadelphia in the early forties and studied parliamentary procedure and public speaking.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you in attendance at that school?

Mr. DELANEY. I imagine about 3 or 4 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was that school located and what was its name?

Mr. DELANEY. The Workers' School on Walnut Street in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the instructors, if you recall?

Mr. DELANEY. Norris Wood and Ralph Glick.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last names?

Mr. DELANEY. W-o-o-d and G-l-i-c-k.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now I am informed that there is a Norris Wood, Jr., and a Norris Wood, Sr.

Mr. DELANEY. This is Norris Wood, Jr.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall any other persons who took part in giving instruction at the Workers' School?

Mr. DELANEY. No; I can't recall them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of any of those who attended classes with you?

Mr. DELANEY. Sam DiMaria is the only other one that I recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time attend a Communist Party school on a higher level, on a national level?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of that school?

Mr. DELANEY. That was a national school for a selected group from throughout the country. It was a 6 weeks' course for the purpose of higher training in the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of the school and where was it located?

Mr. DELANEY. It was called the National School of the Communist Party, located at Camp Beacon, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee when you attended that school and how you were chosen and all of the circumstances about your attendance at that school?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, it was in December of 1946. I attended school for only a very short period and I did not complete the course. I was informed that I had been selected along with one other person from this geographical area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the other person?

Mr. DELANEY. Joseph Kuzma.

Mr. TAVENNER. And who informed you of that fact?

Mr. DELANEY. Davis, David Davis. We were not told where it was. We were just told to go to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party and we would receive instructions there.

Mr. TAVENNER. The headquarters in Philadelphia?

Mr. DELANEY. No; in New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. In New York City?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes. From there a group of us were taken by automobile to a place that we later found to be Camp Beacon.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you advised in advance where this camp or this school was to be held?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir; we were not. We were told to prepare to be out of town for a period of at least 6 weeks.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the location of this school kept a matter of secret?

Mr. DELANEY. Highly secret.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what was the nature of the training that you received there?

Mr. DELANEY. We received training in the basic Marxist books, discussed the situation in the Communist Party in other countries where we received intensive training on how to concentrate and how to study. That is about it. For as much of the time I was there those were the subjects that were covered.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you there?

Mr. DELANEY. Just a little more than 1 week.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why did you leave before the course was terminated?

Mr. DELANEY. I received a notice that there was a faction developed in local 155 that threatened to eliminate the Communist leadership and that I was needed back in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who notified you of that?

Mr. DELANEY. David Davis notified me by telephone.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was it that Dave Davis knew where you were located if the location of this camp was kept secret?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, he was a member of the national committee of the Communist Party and as such he probably would be in on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, before I ask you about what occurred after you returned, let me ask you who were the instructors at this school.

Mr. DELANEY. Jack Stachel, George Siskin, and Joseph Reams.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name, please?

Mr. DELANEY. R-e-a-m-s, I believe.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether that is the same George Siskin who is now facing deportation proceedings?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe it is.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall any other teachers at that school?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir; I can't. There was an Indian teacher there, but I don't know what his name was, from India.

Mr. TAVENNER. From India?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, what was the subject that he was teaching?

Mr. DELANEY. He taught about the underground activities of the party in India, the security measures that had been taken to reduce the contacts between party members to groups of three and indicated the possibility that that may become necessary in this country.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that? When was that subject taught by the Indian?

Mr. DELANEY. In 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you learned since that time that that is exactly the procedure that the Communist Party has adopted in this country?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the other subjects taught by the particular instructors that you mentioned, if you can recall?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there was political economy based on Veon-tief's book: Das Kapital by Marx; Value, Price and Profit and Wage, Labor and Capital. Those were essentially the texts.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated there were representatives from all over the country attending this school?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean representatives from all of the districts of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I don't know that every district was represented, but there were about 25 people in the school.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of any of those who attended?

Mr. DELANEY. There are two that I do recall. One is Irving Goff, G-o-f-f, and the other is Howard Fast, F-a-s-t.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is Howard Fast, the writer?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. From New York City, I believe?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us anything more about Irving Goff?

Mr. DELANEY. Only that I understand he was a former officer in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall more in detail about the teachings of the Indian instructor on the subject of the underground activities? You stated that they would meet in groups of three in India. Will you explain what he said in addition to that as to how that group of three would function?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, how it would function is that of the three persons in the lowest grouping, or branch, one person would be known to two others from similar branches, and they in turn would select one of their number to be in contact with the next higher group so that no one individual knew more than two others, and so on up the line to the top governing body of the party. It was a pyramiding plan in that way.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that during the course of your attendance at this school you were called back by Mr. David Davis—

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Because of a factional difficulty or dispute which was arising in your own local 155?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did that factional dispute relate to a bona fide problem of the union, of your local, or was it a Communist Party difficulty which had arisen?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, it was that several of the officers of the executive board had entered an anti-Communist slate in the elections to be held in the month of December.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, this was an instance where the organizers had not been able to control the executive board?

Mr. DELANEY. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Fully?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And several members of the executive board had an anti-Communist slate?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Now, what was the purpose in calling you home about that?

Mr. DELANEY. In order that I might work for the defeat of that anti-Communist slate and assure the continuance of the party control of the local.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the result?

Mr. DELANEY. Some 3,300 people voted and the incumbents, that is, the slate endorsed by the Communist Party, won by, I think, 2,200 votes out of the 3,300, or something like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the total membership of the local union at that time?

Mr. DELANEY. Close to 7,000.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, then 2,200 Communists controlled the election out of 7,000?

Mr. DELANEY. There certainly weren't 2,200 Communists.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or rather 2,200 people who were supporting the Communist slate?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, that was rather a large vote, generally, in any election. That percentage was high, but of it approximately 45 percent, roughly, of the entire membership did cast their vote at that time. The majority of those casting their votes supported the leadership of the staff and the slate that they entered into the contest.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then apparently the Communist Party thought it was of greater value to it for you to miss this special course in training in order to come back to help put over this Communist plan in local 155?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or the Communist slate?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the average turn-out for voting in local 155? You said this total vote of 3,300 was 45 percent. What was the normal percent, do you think?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, much lower because of the fact there were rarely contests. If there was no contest and no issue of anticommunism versus communism, far fewer would cast their vote. It was necessary to journey from outlying sections of the city in some instances in order to cast their vote.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DELANEY. Counsel points up something that I think I overlooked. I want the record to show that the 2,200 people who voted in support of the recommendations of the staff certainly were not aware that they were supporting the Communist Party dictates.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you manage to deceive them about that point?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, as the leader we said that we felt this slate was the best, it delivered in the past, that the persons who had broken with the leadership of Davis and had entered the anti-Communist slate were self-seekers looking for jobs for themselves, or something of that nature, and that they were out to destroy and disrupt the union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, would the rank and file members, in your judgment, have supported the Communist Party ticket or slate if they had known that it constituted the backbone of the Communist Party within that union?

Mr. DELANEY. They certainly would not have.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then is this not a fair and proper observation to make: That if the rank-and-file membership of any union can be informed as to the true character of the leadership which is asserting itself and then come out and vote that that would be the end of Communist control within a union, wouldn't it?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe it certainly would.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, going back a moment to the school that you attended for 1 week, do you recall having met a person there by the name of John Kelly Ellis?

Mr. DELANEY. Not in that national school.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you meet such a person in the workers' school that you attended?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; he was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you identify him further as to his occupation?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe he is a carpenter, but I am not sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long had you known him?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, I don't know him very well, but I have known him, I suppose, about 10 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether or not Mr. Ellis at any time held any official position in either the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association?

Mr. DELANEY. I don't definitely know that he did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you base your statement on that he was a member of the Communist Party to your knowledge?

Mr. DELANEY. I met him at meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were those meetings thrown open to the public generally or were they closed Communist Party meetings?

Mr. DELANEY. These would be closed Communist Party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now I am not certain whether you have made it plain or not as to just how party instructions, that is, Communist Party instructions, are received by an individual such as yourself or any other district organizer of the party from higher echelons in the Communist Party. How do Communist Party directives get down to persons who occupy the position you did?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, first, I was not a district organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. No; you were of the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right. The instructions would come down through the pyramiding in the same way as I explained it before. There would be one person in each group who would receive the instructions from someone in a higher group.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of the course that was conducted by the Indian at the school in which he described how the underground worked or was organized in India and that he stated in all probability you would have to come to that in this country. Was any reason assigned as to why the Communist Party might resort to the same procedure in this country?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, there was no real forecast of it, but it was a tried and true method of maintaining the highest degree of security under situations where the party would be illegal.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did a time come when the same underground policy was put into effect and the same type of organization perfected in this country?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes. In 1949 the party structure was changed into those groups of three.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell the committee how you became aware that that was the policy and how you found out about it.

Mr. DELANEY. Well, Davis had informed me that that was the agreed upon policy and that hereafter he would meet only in groups of three and that whether or not we knew of other people who were members of the party, we were not to discuss with them or to recognize them as party members other than the people with whom we regularly met.

Mr. TAVENNER. You then became one of a group of three yourself?

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the other two?

Mr. DELANEY. Wilfred Shervington and Louise Koczyalka or Koszalka.

Mr. TAVENNER. Spell that name, please.

Mr. DELANEY. I think it is K-o-c-z-y-a-l-k-a, or K-o-s-z-a-l-k-a.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify her further, if you can, as to what her occupation was if she had one.

Mr. DELANEY. She was employed in Eby's.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the reason given by Davis or any other person in the Communist Party on a higher level for resorting to such organizational work as that?

Mr. DELANEY. I think this was an outgrowth of the trial of the Communist Party leaders in New York; it followed about that time. They felt the party was becoming quasi-legal and that these security measures should be taken.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now this group of three of which you were a member, was that a group within Eby or was it made up of representatives of different companies?

Mr. DELANEY. No, the other group——

Mr. TAVENNER. Working for different companies, I should amend that.

Mr. DELANEY. I was the organizer assigned to Eby's so that it was set up on that basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, were there other groups at Eby's in addition to your group of three?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, there was one other.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you name that group or those who constituted that group?

Mr. DELANEY. There was Nina Parris, Ernest Scott, Eleanor Price, and Arthur Storey.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you further identify those persons?

Mr. DELANEY. They are all either employed at Eby's or have left there. That is the only identification I know of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, do you know of the formation of similar groups in other industries?

Mr. DELANEY. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. What kind of industry was the Eby Co.?

Mr. DELANEY. Light industry. It is television and radio parts.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, when it becomes necessary for the Communist Party to break up its larger meetings and larger organizations into groups of three, and two of the three are not permitted to know the names of any other members of the Communist Party, isn't the Communist Party tremendously handicapped in carrying out its objectives and in recruiting new members?

Mr. DELANEY. I would say it is; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you say that that type of organization is virtually a last resort for security purposes by the party when it has to operate on that basis?

Mr. DELANEY. I suppose so; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your judgment is the Communist Party handicapped in attempting to foster its control upon legitimate labor unions when it has to operate on that basis?

Mr. DELANEY. In my opinion it is; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify, please, the members of the party known to you who were either working in or operating through local 155 at the time you broke with the party?

Mr. DELANEY. In addition to those that I have named, there is Sid Levy and Ben Thomas. Those are about all I recall in addition to those I have mentioned.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know a person by the name of Tom De Fazio?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he a member?

Mr. DELANEY. Member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name, please.

Mr. DELANEY. D-e F-a-z-i-o.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Mr. Delaney, the investigations conducted by this committee since August of 1949 have disclosed many organizers of the UE to have been members of the Communist Party. We have had testimony to that effect in Michigan, in Illinois, in Ohio, and we are now getting it here in Philadelphia and we have had it at other places. I might add we have had the same testimony at Baltimore and we have had it in Massachusetts and other places in Pennsylvania and in New York State.

Now, why is it that the Communist Party, if you know, has been so determined to take over or at least to endeavor to control the UE?

Mr. DELANEY. I would say it is the last union of any size where the party exercises any real control. It also represents people in the basic and mass industries and as such the party finds it necessary through all of its teachings to infiltrate and control, if possible, the unions in the mass industries.

Mr. TAVENNER. From your long experience in the Communist Party did you recognize that the Communist Party of the United States owed an allegiance to any foreign power?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe the allegiance is to world communism as directed from the Soviet Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give the committee a fair estimate of the strength, of the present strength—or I should say the strength of the Communist Party at the time you withdrew from it 2 years ago in the city of Philadelphia—as compared with other cities of comparable size in the country, if you know?

Mr. DELANEY. It would be only an estimate. I assume it is on a par with the other large cities, with the exception of New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have told us in the early part of your testimony of the break that you made from the Communist Party. Are there any additional reasons that you would like to give the committee as to why you got out of the Communist Party?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, as I said before, I got out for the same reasons I got in. I found that their professed aims in which I was interested were far different than their actual goals.

They say they believe in fighting against anti-Semitism and yet I know of one instance where a person was denied the right to be elected as an organizer purely because he was Jewish. They say they believe in fighting racial prejudice and religious bigotry, and I have seen no instance that that is truly what they are fighting against. I have seen other instances to show that they have nothing but contempt for working people.

They talk about democracy and in their own organization there is no democracy. People are expelled without a reason and without a hearing and then people are told a lot of character assassination and vilification about those expelled for the purposes of justifying the expulsion.

They talk about free speech and yet I have seen several instances where people who dared to exercise free speech in local 155 were driven out of the union.

There is no better indication than since this fight started in May where the people were driven out of the union. There were all kinds of slander and lies. The big-lie technique is being used every day. They will stoop to anything of any unprincipled nature in order to gain their ends.

I think that anybody who comes to those conclusions after having been in the Communist Party as long as I have will feel that there is no possibility of fighting for the decent things in life and still go on being a Communist. They subvert and thwart the aims of decent people.

I think the fight for the building of trade-unions can go on—to fight for fair employment practices and things of that nature—but I think that the presence of the Communist Party, supposedly in there fighting, is only a detriment to the achievement of those aims.

That is about it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter, do you have any questions?

Mr. WALTER. I have no questions, but I do want to congratulate the witness on his courage in coming here and cooperating with this committee in the manner in which he has. It wasn't easy, I know, and the people of this entire community are indebted to him for a contribution which can't be measured.

I trust that his attitude here will serve to point the way to other people who have been interested, as many of us have been, in providing better things for the masses of people so that they won't be deceived and that they will recognize communism for what it really is.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Doyle.

Mr. DOYLE. I wish, also, to express an appreciation to the witness for his forthright statement and cooperation. Also, I do want to ask several questions.

You just said that there is no possibility of fighting for decent things within the Communist Party. Is there any possibility of a member of the Communist Party being loyal to the objectives of the Communist Party of the United States and also being devoted to forthright patriotism to the United States?

Mr. DELANEY. I feel that there are many members of the Communist Party who are not fully aware of the real aims of the party itself. It is only after many years of association do they become aware that the allegiance of the Communist Party is not to the United States or is not to the best interests of the people of the United States. So conceivably, here may be some people who are not aware of those things who are still fighting for the decent things and are also patriots.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, then, if I could rephrase your answer, would it be that those members of the Communist Party in the United States who are aware of the objectives and aims of the Communist Party in the United States cannot be loyal to that party and also be loyal to the United States?

Mr. DELANEY. That is correct, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Did I understand you to say that they have nothing but contempt for working people?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe that the Communist Party itself has nothing but contempt for working people.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, it is built around the working people, isn't it?

Mr. DELANEY. They put out a program designed to indicate that they fight for the interests of the working people, but by their use of that program the ends to which they intend to carry them and to the degree that they consider the people pawns in this game, they have nothing but contempt for them. That is what I mean.

Mr. DOYLE. You stated, "I found their actual aims were different than their professed aims." I don't know as I caught the significance of that statement by you. To what did you refer?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, as I said, they profess to be for the good things for the working people. Their actual aims do not take into consideration the true interests of the working people, but rather their aim is to gain power for themselves.

Mr. DOYLE. When our distinguished counsel asked you something about the relationship of the Communist Party in America to a foreign power with reference to allegiance, I understood you to say, "I believe their allegiance is to world communism."

Mr. DELANEY. That is right.

Mr. DOYLE. Didn't you so state?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. What connection, if any, has the Communist Party in the United States to world communism?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, in the time that I was associated with them, I saw the line of the Communist Party in the United States switch to accommodate itself to the line of world communism in each instance.

Mr. DOYLE. Emanating from where? From any other country than our own?

Mr. DELANEY. From the Soviet Union.

Mr. DOYLE. From the Soviet Union?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. I wish to interpolate here, Mr. Chairman, that I just returned a couple of weeks ago from Korea, Japan, Okinawa, and other places over in the Far East, and all of the intelligent people tell me the same thing, that the Communist Party in America is dominated and controlled absolutely by Soviet Russia and that it is a world conspiracy.

I was interested in your statement that the UE represents people in the basic industries. Why would the Communist Party want to control basic industry in the United States?

Mr. DELANEY. That is where the masses of people are employed. The largest masses would be in the basic industries.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, isn't that inconsistent with your statement when you said that they were not interested in the working people?

Mr. DELANEY. They are interested in controlling the working people. I said they are not interested in the true welfare of the working people.

Mr. DOYLE. Why would they be interested in controlling the working people in America?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, their only hope to rise to power is to control the interests of the working people.

Mr. DOYLE. I was interested in your relating about that election. You stated that when there was no issue such as communism versus anticommunism, or some contest, the vote, the percentage of the vote, was much smaller. Do I understand that this particular election where 3,300 members voted out of 7,000 and the vote was 2,200 to 1,100 to put those that you claim were Communists back in office, that the members didn't know that the issue was a clear-cut one of communism versus anticommunism? Or was it a clear-cut issue?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, those with the anti-Communist slate attempted to make it a clear-cut issue, but they were not successful and the people didn't understand it.

Mr. DOYLE. Why couldn't you make it a clear-cut issue?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, the favorite device of the Communist Party is that anytime anyone embarks upon an anti-Communist position they consider that Red-baiting and say that Red-baiting injures unions and helps bosses only, so that they can get off the issue of whether or not it is a matter of communism versus anticommunism.

Mr. DOYLE. I remember you said that there was a teacher from India in this school which you attended for a week, the national school. Do you now recall any representative of any other foreign country at that school who was teaching?

Mr. DELANEY. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. DOYLE. You haven't mentioned anything about any program for the Communist Party in America as relates to children or young people. Are you aware of any program in that field?

Mr. DELANEY. I am not aware of it.

Mr. DOYLE. Did I understand you to say that there was only a maximum of 30 outright Communists in the total membership of 7,000?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. And yet 30 active Communists control the election of the board and the policies of that great union?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. You have twice said that "I found them interested in power for power's sake." What power is that? What power were they after? What power is the Communist Party in this country seeking to get by methods some of which you have related? What is their objective in our country?

Mr. DELANEY. Their stated objective is that they want to build a socialized society in the United States if they can get sufficient people interested in it. That is their program.

MR. DOYLE. Do they cite any present condition in any other country as the condition after which they want to pattern the same in this country?

MR. DELANEY. I don't believe they state it as such, but it is assumed that it would be patterned after the set-up in the Soviet Union.

MR. DOYLE. I noticed you related to our distinguished counsel that you had read a certain list of books. As I recall them, all of the books you named were books about Soviet communism or Leninism. Didn't you folks ever study anything about the history of America and the Constitution of the United States or the Declaration of Independence? Didn't you ever read any books about the history of our own country at these Communist meetings?

MR. DELANEY. No; not at the Communist meetings, but it was necessary that Communists have a pretty fair knowledge of the history of our country and things of that nature.

MR. DOYLE. You stated that one of the purposes of this class you attended was parliamentary procedure. I think you said that class was in Philadelphia.

MR. DELANEY. Yes, sir.

MR. DOYLE. Why in the world would they want you to put in 3 months studying parliamentary procedure?

MR. DELANEY. Well, the classes would extend maybe one or two nights a week, and the purpose was to train people who were Communists in order to take over leadership of the organizations that they happened to be a part of.

MR. DOYLE. In other words, they recognized that, by you and other members of the Communist Party in these local unions being expert parliamentarians, thereby you could help largely in taking over the control of thousands of men and women—

MR. DELANEY. That is correct.

MR. DOYLE (continuing). In union meetings. Was that the purpose of it?

MR. DELANEY. Insofar as I was concerned, yes; that was the purpose.

MR. DOYLE. I will ask you just one or two more questions that I made notes of.

You made reference to the fact that some members left the party in 1941. In connection with that statement you said that they had claimed to be for peace. Do you remember that? I think I have it correctly. Then you didn't give any more testimony along that line. What did you discover, if anything, about their not being for world peace?

MR. DELANEY. I think that I mentioned in my testimony that prior to the Soviet Union becoming involved in World War II they had used every effort to prevent this country from becoming involved in it and they had the slogan "The Yanks Are Not Coming," and yet as soon as the Soviet Union was involved, in June of 1941, which was 6 months before our country was attacked, the whole apparatus of the Communist Party was turned around so that we couldn't get in the war fast enough to suit them. That would indicate that they are not for peace as such.

MR. DOYLE. I noticed, particularly toward the last of your very valuable testimony, you made the statement "There is no possibility

for fighting for decent things in the Communist Party in America." Why isn't there?

Mr. DELANEY. Well, it is necessary as long as you are a member of the Communist Party to accept the discipline of the party itself. They will make a decision which you are required to carry out which may not be or certainly is not to the interest of the decent things. I think I have given illustrations of that in my testimony.

Mr. DOYLE. How many years were you active in the Communist Party in and around Philadelphia?

Mr. DELANEY. About 12 years.

Mr. DOYLE. About 12 years?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. And you obtained a point in leadership up to and including being selected as one of about 25 men from all over the United States to attend the national Communist school someplace in New York?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes, sir. I may correct an impression there. I was selected to attend a particular training school of 25, but that doesn't necessarily mean that I was among a group of 25 who were leaders of the party in this country.

Mr. DOYLE. I think that I am asking you perhaps a question that our counsel didn't ask. When you say that there is no possibility of fighting for decent things in the Communist Party in America, if that is true, then being a member of the Communist Party in America must eliminate the possibility of living for decent things as an individual. Am I wrong in my assumption? What effect does it have on an individual if he wants to be a freedom-loving American, if it has any effect on the individual members?

Mr. DELANEY. I think it is not possible for him to fully understand the role of the Communist Party and remain decent, if he remains in it. I think there are many decent people that are attracted to it and may work with it for a long time until they find out how they twist the decent principles, and then certainly if he doesn't get out he can't maintain his decency for very long.

Mr. DOYLE. In other words—and this is my last question, Mr. Chairman—from your testimony, then, I would conclude that if a person arrives at that point where he or she discovers that the practices of the Communist Party in America do stifle and choke and depress individual initiative, and then the person stays in the party activities after that point, it is a definite limitation on freedom of speech and freedom of thinking and tends to definitely imprison and destroy the individuality of a person. Is that a fair assumption?

Mr. DELANEY. I would think it would be; yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. WOOD. I also add my voice to that of my colleagues in expressing our sincere appreciation for your coming here and for the contribution you have made to the work that we are seeking to do. All patriotic American citizens should applaud.

Is there any further question by counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness shouldn't be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Well, it is so ordered and the committee will stand in recess for 15 minutes.

(A 15-minute recess was taken.)

Mr. WOOD. Let us have order, please.

Counsel, are you ready to proceed?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Whom do you call?

Mr. TAVENNER. I will call Mr. David Davis.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Davis, will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

Mr. Davis, do you solemnly swear the evidence you give this committee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DAVIS. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Have a seat, please, sir.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID DAVIS, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, DAVID COHEN

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. DAVIS. David Davis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. DAVIS. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. COHEN. David Cohen, 612 Market Street, National Bank Building [Philadelphia, Pa.].

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. I was born on January 7, 1907, in Poland.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. I believe it was in the year 1920.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a naturalized American citizen?

Mr. DAVIS. I have derivative citizenship from my father.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where was he naturalized?

Mr. DAVIS. In the year 1926, in New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you outline briefly for the committee what your educational background has been?

Mr. DAVIS. I graduated from the public schools and graduated from high school and attended one term in Cooper Union College in New York and some night sessions in City College.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you now employed?

Mr. DAVIS. I am an organizer of local 155, UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been an organizer of local 155?

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to consult my counsel.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, the witness has answered that he is an organizer of local 155—

Mr. WOOD. I don't think that such a question comes within the purview of the fifth amendment, and I can see no possible incrimination in connection with it. I direct the witness to answer the question.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to consult my attorney.

Mr. WOOD. You have that privilege at any time.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DAVIS. May I have counsel please repeat the question?

Mr. WOOD. Read the question.

(Whereupon the pending question was read by the reporter as follows: "How long have you been an organizer of local 155?")

Mr. DAVIS. I have been an organizer of local 155, UE, since May 21 or 22 of this year, around that time. It may be June; I am not exactly sure of the exact time, but around that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee, please, what your record of employment has been, say, since 1935?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us briefly—

Mr. DAVIS. I was the business representative of local 155, UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you made business representative of 155?

Mr. DAVIS. I believe I was elected in 1935 or 1934. I don't recall the exact time.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you held that position continuously until May 22 of this year?

Mr. DAVIS. I was elected yearly in a secret-ballot election.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you reside while you held that position? Have you lived at the same place all of the time?

Mr. DAVIS. No. I moved around but all the time in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have been a resident of Philadelphia?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where have you resided in Philadelphia?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, at present I live at 1725 North Creighton Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived there?

Mr. DAVIS. I think since about October 1950, approximately.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that where did you live?

Mr. DAVIS. I believe it was 4935 North Smedley Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. And when did you first move to North Smedley Street?

Mr. DAVIS. I believe we moved in the year 1944 when I was waiting to be inducted into the Army.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you serve in the Army?

Mr. DAVIS. No; I was waiting to be inducted and then the ruling was made I was too old, and they just didn't take me. I passed my physical and was waiting around to be inducted.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1944 where did you live?

Mr. DAVIS. I lived, I believe, on North Marvine Street. I think it was 5130, but I am not sure of the exact address.

Mr. TAVENNER. And how long did you live there?

Mr. DAVIS. A few years; I don't remember it exactly.

Mr. TAVENNER. At 5130, that was?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Davis, I hand you a copy of the Daily Worker of May 4, 1936, and I will ask you to examine this document and see whether or not the name of Dave Davis of the International Association of Machinists was reported as chairman of the May Day rally in 1936.

Mr. DAVIS. I see on this paper the words "Dave Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that article refer to you as the chairman of the May Day rally?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my rights, my constitutional privilege of the fifth amendment, and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. You refuse to answer?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the issue of the Daily Worker of May 4, 1936, in evidence and ask it be marked "Davis Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WOOD. It will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Davis, were you a delegate to the national convention of the Communist Party held at Madison Square Garden in New York in May of 1938?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a copy of the Daily Worker of May 24, 1938, and I will ask you to examine it and state whether or not your name appears in an article on that page, on page 5, showing that you were a delegate to that convention.

Mr. DAVIS. On the photostat that you gave me appears "Dave Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. In connection with the list of delegates to the Communist Party convention at Madison Square Garden in May of 1938?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege of the fifth amendment of the Constitution and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am asking you if it shows the name "Dave Davis."

Mr. DAVIS. I read the name Davis and it says here "Dave Davis," and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask that the issue of the Daily Worker of May 24, 1938, be introduced in evidence and marked "Davis Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WOOD. It will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a copy of the Daily Worker of March 22, 1938, and ask you to examine it.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see there a call for the May Day conference to be held on May 3, 1938, at the Broadwood Hotel, Philadelphia, signed by David Davis?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DAVIS. I see just a photostat and I see the name "Dave Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Does the name "David Davis" appear there in connection with a call for the May Day conference of April 3, 1938, at the Broadwood Hotel?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I am just asking you what the paper shows.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to read it and see what it is.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. DAVIS. I see a photostatic copy which reads "United May 1 Call Issued in Philadelphia," and in the body of that article I see "Dave Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that refer to you?

¹ See illustration opposite p. 4470.

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask that the March 22, 1938, issue of the Daily Worker be offered in evidence and marked "Davis Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WOOD. It will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 3," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Mac Harris?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the Communist Party national convention held in Chicago on September 1, 1939?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer, the same as before.

Mr. TAVENNER. In 1939 were you a member of the district bureau of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Davis, the committee has in its possession an article entitled "The Land of Peace and Socialism," which appeared on page 14 of the Lenin Memorial 1939 Yearbook issued January 20, 1939. The following is quoted from that article:

In the present world situation the Soviet Union stands out as a beacon of light and inspiration to all of the people of the world who aspire to prosperity and peace.

Will you examine the article, please?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you write that article?

Mr. DAVIS. I see an article entitled "The Land of Peace and Socialism," and I assert my right under the fifth amendment of the Constitution and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the Lenin Memorial, 1939, the Yearbook, and ask it be marked as "Davis Exhibit No. 4."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 4," is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I should limit that exhibit to page 14 of that document.

Mr. WOOD. It will be so limited.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask you to look at Davis exhibit No. 4 again, at page 3. Do you see there photographs of individuals, certain individuals?

Mr. DAVIS. I see what looks like the simile of certain individuals.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are they persons known to you?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you examine the photographs appearing on page 3 and state whether one of them is the photograph of Thomas Nabried?²

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

¹ See pp. 4444-4468.

² See p. 4448.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Thomas Nabried a member of the district bureau of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Thomas Nabried?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you examine the photograph again and state whether or not the photograph appears there of a person by the name of Ed Solway?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Ed Solway by any other name?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Abe Sokolov?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. WALTER. What is this privilege that you are asserting?

Mr. DAVIS. The privilege that is asserted, the fifth amendment gives me the right not to testify against myself.

Mr. WALTER. In any criminal matter, and this isn't a criminal matter. You might be interested in knowing that under the law testimony given before this committee can't be used against a person giving it.

Mr. DAVIS. Congressman, I am glad you raised this question because I think the present atmosphere that your committee has created today in the witch hunts and intimidation is such that no person can know when he is going to be incriminated if he answers your question.

Mr. WALTER. That has a familiar sound.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Davis, I ask you to look at a copy of the Daily Worker, a photostatic copy of it, dated December 19, 1940, and state whether you see on that photostatic copy a signed statement urging the immediate dismissal of charges against Sam Darcy, Communist leader in Philadelphia. Do you see such a signed statement?

Mr. DAVIS. I see a photostatic copy of a statement that reads "Free Sam Darcy."

Mr. TAVENNER. Whose name is signed to that statement?

Mr. DAVIS. There is a list of names signed to that statement.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see among the names the name of Dave or David Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. I see on this photostatic copy the name "Mr. David Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you sign that statement?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask that the photostatic copy of the Daily Worker of December 19, 1940, be admitted in evidence as "Davis Exhibit No. 5."

Mr. WOOD. You mean that page of it that has been identified?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It may be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 5," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a pamphlet of the Philadelphia Workers' School showing the spring term 1940 curriculum on page 8 and ask you if you see the name "David Davis" as an instructor at that school.

Mr. DAVIS. What instructor of what? There are a lot of names here?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, under the title of "Instructor" do you see the name "David Davis"?

Mr. DAVIS. There is no list of instructors that I can see.

Mr. TAVENNER. On page 8.

Mr. DAVIS. It is just the words "Dave Davis." Under "Trade Unionism Day" I see the words "Dave Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that indicate that a person by the name of Dave Davis was an instructor at the Philadelphia Workers' School?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my constitutional right under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time an instructor in the Philadelphia Workers' School?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the Philadelphia Workers' School?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask that the pamphlet, page 8 of the pamphlet be introduced in evidence and marked "Davis Exhibit No. 6."

Mr. Wood. Let it be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 6," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a letterhead of an organization known as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which is dated November 6, 1940. On the back of this letterhead appear the names of certain sponsors of that organization. Will you examine it and state whether or not your name appears there as a sponsor. That is, the name of David Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does the name David Davis appear as a sponsor on that letterhead?

Mr. DAVIS. I see on this letterhead "Dave Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, were you a sponsor of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties during the year 1940?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer in evidence the letterhead and ask that it be marked "Davis Exhibit No. 7."

Mr. Wood. Let it be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 7," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. On August 16, 1938, Walter S. Steele testified before this committee—

Mr. DAVIS. May I have the name again, please?

Mr. TAVENNER. Walter S. Steele testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities which was the predecessor of this committee that one Dave Davis was a member of the Pennsylvania

State committee of the Communist Party. Was that statement made by Mr. Steele true or false?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Pennsylvania State committee of the Communist Party at any time?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I show you a photostatic copy of a Call to Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America to be held in Washington, D. C., on June 7, 1940. There appears on the back thereof a list of sponsors included in which is the name David Davis. Will you examine it, please, and state whether the name David Davis does appear as a sponsor of that organization?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

(The document was shown to the witness.)

Mr. DAVIS. I see a piece of paper which has the name David Davis on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a sponsor of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask that the document be entered in evidence and marked "Davis Exhibit No. 8."

Mr. Wood. It is admitted.

Has that organization been listed or cited by the Attorney General?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, that conference was the founding conference for the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which has been cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark on December 4, 1947.

Mr. Wood. Let the document be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 8," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. And again by Attorney General Francis Biddle on September 24, 1942, under the citation given by Mr. Biddle this is said: "Part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program. It was established as a result of a Conference on Constitutional Liberties held in Washington, D. C., June 7 and 9, 1940."

That is the document that I have presented.

I now hand you a throw-away sheet advertising a meeting at which there were speakers commemorating Lenin. Do you see your name appearing there, or the name Dave Davis appearing there?

Mr. DAVIS. I see a piece of paper with the name "David Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. The heading on this paper is "Lenin Memorial Meeting, twentieth anniversary of the Daily Worker" and the speakers William Foster and others, among which is the name David Davis. Did you speak on that occasion?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the leaflet in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Davis Exhibit No. 9."

Mr. Wood. Let it be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 9," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a speaker at the Lenin memorial meeting of the Communist Party held at Broad and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia, on February 26, 1946?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any of the following persons speak on that occasion: Philip Bart, John Devine, and William Foster?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Davis, on April 25, 1947, or shortly prior thereto, there was a resolution adopted by the CIO, Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, banning Communists as officers of the council. I show you a photostatic copy of an article appearing in the April 25, 1947, issue of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin regarding this resolution. The article reads in part as follows:

David Davis, business agent of local 155, of the UERMW of Philadelphia, vigorously opposed the resolution, telling the delegates, "I am a Communist and I want to talk to you about communism. Everyone who says he is an anti-Communist claims to be an expert on communism, but I think that I could tell you something about it."

Were you correctly quoted?

Mr. DAVIS. I see a photostatic copy of a newspaper article and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you correctly quoted in stating that you were a Communist and you wanted to talk to the delegates about communism?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you business agent of local 155 on April 25, 1947?

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to—

Mr. WOOD. I believe the witness has already answered that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. I will withdraw the question.

Mr. DAVIS. I think I answered it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the article in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Davis Exhibit No. 10."

Mr. WOOD. It will be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis Exhibit No. 10," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. On July 21, 1947, Mr. Walter S. Steele submitted to the Committee on Un-American Activities a breakdown of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania. In this breakdown he listed one Dave Davis as a member of the labor committee of the Communist Party. Was he correct in this listing of you?

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the anniversary dinner given at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on June 20, 1947, in honor of Mother Bloor's eighty-fifth birthday?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a sponsor of the fourth anniversary dinner of the American Youth for Democracy held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 18, 1947?

Mr. DAVIS. Am I supposed to answer these things on the basis of memory?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you recall having attended such a dinner, and if you do not—

Mr. DAVIS. I refuse to answer on the basis of my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the occasion when William Z. Foster was the principal speaker at a Lenin Memorial meeting held at the Metropolitan Opera House on February 27, 1948?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you present at that meeting?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you one of the principal speakers at the May Day rally of the Communist Party held at Rayburn Plaza, Philadelphia, on May 1, 1948?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the annual convention of the Communist Party, district 3, held at the Chris J. Perry Elks Hall on July 16, 17, and 18, 1948?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether the Civil Rights Congress sponsored the picketing of the United States courthouse at Ninth and Market Streets—that is this courthouse—protesting the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders in New York, on October 17, 1948?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in the demonstration?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert the same privilege and for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall a meeting which was designated "A Rally for Peace and Democratic Rights" sponsored by the Communist Party, district 3, held at the Stephen Girard on April 8, 1949, at which Gus Hall was the principal speaker?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend that rally?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege for the same reason and the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted with Gus Hall?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you one of the principal speakers at the 1949 May Day rally held at Thirty-first and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a United Peace Rally held at the arena, Forty-fifth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and sponsored by the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania on May 3, 1949?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a letterhead of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders dated September 9, 1949. Will you examine it, please, and state whether or not the name of Dave Davis appears as a sponsor.

Mr. DAVIS. I see on this piece of paper the name "David Davis."

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you permit your name to be used as a sponsor of that organization?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Davis Exhibit No. 11."

Mr. WOOD. What is the organization?

Mr. TAVENNER. It is the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders.

Mr. WOOD. It will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Davis exhibit No. 11," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you chairman of the Thirtieth Anniversary Rally of the Communist Party held in Reynold's Hall in Philadelphia on September 29, 1949?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. At that meeting did you introduce Irving "Chick" Katz—that is apparently a nickname—and refer to him as a literature director of the Communist Party, district 3?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Irving or "Chick" Katz?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you introduce at that meeting Philip Bart and refer to him as the chairman of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware recently assigned to the national headquarters?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Philip Bart?

Mr. DAVIS. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you not also introduce Ed Strong and refer to him as the chairman of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert the privilege of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Ed Strong?

Mr. DAVIS. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you introduce Bill Crawford and refer to him as the party organizer in Delaware County?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Bill Crawford?

Mr. DAVIS. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a peace rally held at Reynold's Hall, Philadelphia, on March 9, 1952—

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege—

Mr. TAVENNER. Wait a minute—honoring William Z. Foster on his seventieth birthday at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Steve Nelson were the principal speakers?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I may have mispronounced the name, it is F-l-y-n-n.

Were you the principal speaker at a meeting held in Paramount Hall in Philadelphia on October 9, 1952, sponsored by the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether John T. Bernard, a former Member of Congress from Illinois and a recent witness before the committee on Un-American Activities in Chicago, attended that meeting on October 9, 1952, and in addressing it advised those present not to answer any of the committee's questions because the committee couldn't put them in jail?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with former Congressman John T. Bernard?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DAVIS. I assert the privilege of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you seen Mr. John T. Bernard since Thursday of last week?

Mr. DAVIS. Since Thursday, did you say?

Mr. TAVENNER. The 9th of October.

Mr. DAVIS. I still assert the privilege of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. A witness by the name of Mr. Thomas F. Delaney testified just before you. Were you present in the courtroom during his testimony?

Mr. DAVIS. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hear his testimony? Let me put it this way—

Mr. DAVIS. If I may—

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me change the question. Did you hear him testify that you were a member of the Communist Party and his relationship with you while he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. The lowest kind of animal in the labor movement is a rat and stool pigeon.

Mr. TAVENNER. Answer the question.

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter.

Mr. WALTER. I have no questions.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Davis, did I understand that you heard all of Mr. Delaney's testimony this morning? Were you here?

Mr. DAVIS. I didn't answer that.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, were you here and did you hear all of his testimony this morning?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DAVIS. I wasn't here all of the time and I didn't hear all of it. I was feeling pretty badly and I didn't hear part of it.

Mr. DOYLE. Were you here this afternoon and did you hear his testimony?

Mr. DAVIS. I heard some of his testimony.

Mr. DOYLE. You were right in the front row. I think I saw you all this afternoon.

Mr. DAVIS. I heard some of the testimony.

Mr. DOYLE. You were right in the front row all of the afternoon since the committee reconvened, weren't you?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; but I haven't paid all of the attention for the reason that I have indicated to the counsel and you wouldn't let me finish.

Mr. DOYLE. Now, you heard his testimony. Is there any part of his testimony that you wish to deny—

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. DOYLE. Where he named you?

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer. If Mr. Congressman is interested in knowing my credo, I can tell it to you.

Mr. WOOD. The committee isn't concerned about your opinion of the witness; the committee is concerned about your reaction to the truthfulness or veracity of the witness if you have anything to say about that. That is, insofar as it relates to the testimony he gave concerning you.

Mr. DAVIS. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer. I said, Mr. Chairman, if you want my opinion on certain things as far as trade unions are concerned, I will be glad to give it.

Mr. DOYLE. The reason I asked the witness this question, I saw him in the courtroom all this afternoon right in the front row with his counsel within a few feet of the witness, and I figured that if there was any part of Thomas F. Delaney's testimony that was untrue where he named this witness, that this would be a good chance for this witness to deny it.

Mr. WOOD. Are there any further questions?

Mr. DOYLE. I have no other questions.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness shouldn't be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I will call Mr. Max Helfand.

Mr. WOOD. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HELFAND. I do.

Mr. WOOD. The same counsel is representing the witness.

TESTIMONY OF MAX HELFAND, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, DAVID COHEN

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. HELFAND. Max Helfand.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you known by any other name?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my rights under the fifth amendment and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Helfand?

Mr. HELFAND. I was born in Poland, May 26, 1902.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. HELFAND. I came here approximately in June of 1906.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a naturalized American citizen?

Mr. HELFAND. I am a naturalized American citizen, and I have derivative citizenship through the naturalization of my father.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where was your father naturalized?

Mr. HELFAND. I believe he was naturalized in the Supreme Court in New York, approximately in 1912.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background?

Mr. HELFAND. I am a graduate of grammar school and I have attended a session of evening high school and some trade schools.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your trade, profession, or occupation?

Mr. HELFAND. At the present time?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. HELFAND. I am a union organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. For what union?

Mr. HELFAND. Local 155, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been an organizer?

Mr. COHEN. May I ask the picture-taking be held up?

Mr. WOOD. If the witness objects to having his picture taken, of course the committee would respect his wishes. Sometimes it is a little disturbing to the witnesses to be photographed during the progress of their testimony, and we have to respect their wishes about it. So if he objects to it, I will ask the photographers not to take pictures.

Mr. HELFAND. Will you please rephrase that question, I didn't get it. I am sorry.

Mr. TAVENNER. Read the question.

(Whereupon the pending question was then read by the reporter, as above recorded.)

Mr. HELFAND. Approximately 10 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, how were you employed?

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over how long a period of time do you assert your privilege against answering the question?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. Pardon me, I am trying to get clarification.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that prior to 10 years ago you would not testify as to your employment, asserting the right to refuse under the immunity granted under the fifth amendment, and now over how long a period of time prior to 10 years ago was it that you were employed in a manner on which you refuse to testify?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. From the period of 1929 to 1943. In other words I am willing to discuss, as much of it as my memory permits, my employment prior to 1929.

Mr. TAVENNER. And what did you state was the date of your birth?

Mr. HELFAND. May 26, 1902.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where have you resided since you have been an organizer for local 155?

Mr. HELFAND. You mean at the present time?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, from the present time to on back until the time you were first employed as an organizer.

Mr. HELFAND. I am presently residing at 703 West Wyoming Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you resided there?

Mr. HELFAND. Approximately 2½ years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time where did you reside?

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution and respectfully refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I think that I will have to test in some manner your reason for that. You may have a reason but I think that you have to give the committee—

Mr. HELFAND. Are you asking for my reason?

Mr. TAVENNER. Just wait a minute.

Mr. HELFAND. Pardon me.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think that you will have to give the committee some basis by which it can determine that you are entitled to assert your privilege as to a question of that kind, because it certainly is not obvious from the question and your answer that it would tend to incriminate you if you answered it truthfully.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I have been informed by counsel that I am not obligated to state the reason why I plead my privilege under the fifth amendment, and therefore I refuse to answer your question under the fifth amendment, under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you reside within the United States?

Mr. HELFAND. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you reside at 1114 Pine Street, Philadelphia?

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment, and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you reside at any time at 3222 Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.?

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I started to ask a question, whether or not the residence of this man has been held as subversive as a place of some kind by anyone. I didn't know that where a man resided was grounds for a refusal to answer under the fifth amendment.

Mr. WOOD. The chairman cannot know either. The witness is under oath and it either does tend to incriminate him or the evidence is false, I don't know which, but I know of nothing I can do about it. I have never known before that it was incriminating for a man to live in Philadelphia, particularly on either of the streets that have been named here, but the witness is testifying under oath.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Helfand, I hand you a photostatic copy of a signature or a voter's permanent registration affidavit over the signature of Max Helfand, bearing date of August 30, 1948, and I would like for you to examine it and state whether it is a copy of your registration affidavit.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. HELFAND. Counsel, are you asking me whether this is my registration?

Mr. TAVENNER. Whether this is a copy of your affidavit.

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does your signature appear on that document?

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a second photostatic copy of a registration affidavit under date of August 9, 1950, and ask you to examine it and state whether or not you recognize it as a copy of your registration in the city of Philadelphia.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

(A document was shown to the witness.)

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and decline to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. May I have it a moment?

(The document was handed to counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your father's name when he was naturalized?

Mr. HELFAND. I beg your pardon, I didn't hear the question.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your father's name when he was naturalized?

Mr. HELFAND. Aaron Helfand.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you examine this document and see whether or not you see the name of your father as being Aaron Helfand.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I see here the name of Aaron Helfand.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the name of your father.

Prior to 1929 what was your occupation?

Mr. HELFAND. Well, I worked in various occupations.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you teach at any time?

Mr. HELFAND. Prior to 1929?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question as to my teaching.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a third photostatic copy of a permanent registration of voters. This one is signed "Mac Harris" and it shows the place of birth as in New York City. I want to ask you if you used the name Mac Harris in connection with that registration and whether or not you stated that you were born in New York City.

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and decline to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. In registering to vote did you ever represent that you were born in New York City instead of in Poland?

Mr. HELFAND. I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the three photostatic copies in evidence and ask that they be marked as "Helfand Exhibits Nos. 1, 2, and 3."

Mr. WOOD. Let them be received.

(The documents above referred to, marked "Helfand Exhibits Nos. 1, 2, and 3," are filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you the January 13, 1936, issue of the Daily Worker. That is a photostatic copy of it listing Mac, M-a-c, Harris as section organizer for the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania. Will you please examine the document and state whether or not the Mac Harris referred to there is you?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I see a piece of paper with the name Mac Harris on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you also see that Mac Harris is reported there to be the section organizer for the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania for that year, which is 1936?

Mr. HELFAND. I will have to take time to read this whole thing in order to ascertain that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Possibly we can help you by pointing it out.

Mr. FUOSS. I believe that was on another date, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will withdraw the question for the present.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Counsel, it is approaching 5 o'clock and I think that we might as well take a recess until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The committee stands in recess until tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p. m., a recess was taken until Tuesday, October 14, 1952, at 10 a. m.)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1952

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met at 10 a. m., pursuant to recess, in Federal courtroom No. 1, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives John S. Wood (chairman), Francis E. Walter, and Clyde Doyle.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., assistant counsel; John W. Carrington, clerk; Raphael I. Nixon, research director; W. Jackson Jones, Earl L. Fuoss, and Frank Bonora, investigators; and Thelma Searce, staff member.

Mr. WOOD. Let the record show that for purposes of the continuation of the hearings in Philadelphia, and acting under the authority of the resolution creating this committee, I have set up a subcommittee composed of Messrs. Walter, Doyle, and Wood, who are all present.

Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to move for a postponement of the effective date of a subpoena involving Mr. Louis Kaplan, and he was subpoenaed for yesterday, and he is involved in negotiations in a plant in Philadelphia which has a strike vote on tomorrow. I wonder if the effective date on that could be postponed to whatever date could be possible. He was subpoenaed for yesterday.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Counsel, I feel that under the circumstances a little more time should be given. Would the 17th of November in Washington, D. C., be satisfactory?

Mr. TAVENNER. I suggest the 18th.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, until November 18 in the committee hearing rooms in Washington, in the Old House Office Building.

Mr. COHEN. That is November 18. That is fine.

Mr. WOOD. It has been our policy at all times to cooperate in matters of this sort, particularly where there are controversies in matters of the character you mentioned, and 1 day's time in the service of a subpoena is a little quick and we will be glad to accommodate you until that time.

Mr. COHEN. Very good, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Helfand.

TESTIMONY OF MAX HELFAND, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL
DAVID COHEN—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you present yesterday, Mr. Helfand, during the testimony of Mr. Thomas Delaney?

Mr. HELFAND. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hear that part of his testimony in which he stated that you were known by the name of Mac Harris, as well as by the name of Max Helfand?

Mr. HELFAND. I heard him say something to that effect.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it true? I mean by that, were you known by that name, that is, the name of Mac Harris?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question, and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me refer you again to the photostatic copies of the registration forms which were presented to you yesterday. I refer first to the one signed "Mac Harris" of October 3, 1936. This shows a new address of Mac Harris as being 3222 Susquehanna Avenue, and will you look at that?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see that?

Mr. HELFAND. I note on this document that it is 3222 Susquehanna Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you notice the signature of Mac Harris?

Mr. HELFAND. I see a signature of Mac Harris on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you examine the second, bearing the 30th day of August for the year 1940, which shows the address from which the registrant moved as being 3222 Susquehanna Avenue.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. HELFAND. I note on this document 3222 Susquehanna Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. You also notice the signature of Max Helfand?

Mr. HELFAND. I so notice.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is it your signature?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question, and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you reside at 3222 Susquehanna Avenue?

Mr. HELFAND. I respectfully decline to answer that question, and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of an article appearing in the Daily Worker of January 25, 1936, entitled, "The Task of Recruiting That Faces All Communist Party Members," and allegedly written by Mac Harris, section organizer, South Philadelphia.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you observe that article?

Mr. HELFAND. I see on this document an article by Mac Harris.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the title of it?

Mr. HELFAND. "The Task of Recruiting That Faces All Communist Party Members."

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you observe in the second column of that article a statement that approximately 300 party members are organized at present in 5 street units, 3 industrial units, and 8 shop units?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I see such words there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you make that statement in the press or for the press, or in that article?

Mr. HELFAND. I respectfully refuse to answer that question asserting my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you write the article?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that an accurate statement of the party's strength at that time?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the section organizer of the Communist Party for South Philadelphia in 1936?

Mr. HELFAND. I decline to answer that question and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the district committee of the Communist Party in 1936?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you the May Day festival program for April 30, 1936, and ask you if you do not see on it the name of Mac Harris as participating in the program activities as a member of the district committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. HELFAND. I see on this document the name of Mac Harris, as you stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the description that follows the name?

Mr. HELFAND. "District Committee of the Communist Party."

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that you?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence at this time the January 1936 issue of the Daily Worker, January 25, and ask that it be marked "Helfand Exhibit 4," and I desire to also introduce in evidence the May Day festival program for April 30, 1936, and request that it be marked "Helfand Exhibit No. 5."

Mr. WOOD. They will be received.

(The documents referred to, marked "Helfand Exhibits 4 and 5," are filed herewith.)

Mr. WALTER. Where did you live in January of 1936, Mr. Helfand?

Mr. HELFAND. I beg your pardon?

Mr. WALTER. Where did you live in January of 1936?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. What criminal prosecution do you think might ensue if you answered that question?

Mr. HELFAND. I don't think, Congressman Walter, that I am obligated to explain why I assert my privilege, and I again assert my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer your question.

Mr. WALTER. What was your occupation in January of 1936?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a delegate to the national convention of the Communist Party which was held in May of 1938 in Madison Square Garden in New York City?

Mr. HELFAND. I respectfully decline to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of the Daily Worker of May 24, 1938, and ask you to examine it. Do you see there the name of either Max Helfand or Mac Harris as a delegate to that convention?

Mr. HELFAND. On this document handed to me I see the name of Mac Harris.

Mr. TAVENNER. In connection with what?

Mr. HELFAND. I will have to look at it further, if you don't mind.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think if you look at the preceding paragraph, you will see the answer to that.

Mr. HELFAND. I believe it states as a delegate to a convention.

Mr. TAVENNER. What convention?

Mr. HELFAND. It seems to be a Philadelphia convention.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of what?

Mr. HELFAND. Of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend that convention?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Helfand Exhibit No. 6."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Helfand Exhibit No. 6," is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. On August 15, 1938, Mr. Walter Steele testified before the predecessor of this committee, and it was known as the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, that certain individuals were members of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Communist Party. In that listing of individuals he mentioned along with Dave Davis, the name of Mac Harris. Were you the Mac Harris referred to in that testimony?

Mr. HELFAND. I respectfully decline to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, were you on the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Communist Party at any time?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have here an article, entitled, "Help Democratic Spain," which appeared in the Lenin Memorial Yearbook for 1939. Will you examine it?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you the Mac Harris listed as the author of this article?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see the name of Mac Harris listed as the author of that article?

Mr. HELFAND. I so note it.

Mr. TAVENNER. What title or descriptive matter appears after the name "Mac Harris"?

Mr. HELFAND. I note on this document, "Member of the district committee."

¹ See illustration opposite p. 4470.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the district bureau of the Eastern Pennsylvania Communist Party at that time?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Helfand Exhibit No. 7."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Helfand Exhibit No. 7," is filed herewith.) ¹

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time teach a course in the principles of scientific socialism and elementary study at the Tom Paine School of Social Science, located at 810 Locust Street, Philadelphia, during the year 1942?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you connected in any way with the Tom Paine School of Social Science?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the 1943 convention of the Communist Party held in Philadelphia?

Mr. HELFAND. I respectfully decline to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a Communist Party meeting held at Town Hall, Philadelphia, on January 21, 1944, honoring V. I. Lenin, and celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Daily Worker?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee has information that there was a picketing of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service located at 1506 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on January 29, 1948, protesting the deportation proceedings against Doyle, Bittelman, Martinez, Obermeier, Jones, and Santos. Was this demonstration organized and sponsored jointly by the Communist Party and the Civil Rights Congress to your knowledge?

Mr. HELFAND. I respectfully decline to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you take part in the picketing?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. WALTER. When was that, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. January 29, 1948.

Did you attend a May Day rally of the Communist Party held at Rayburn Plaza, Philadelphia, on May 1, 1948, at which Philip Bart, Jules Abercauph, Sterling Rochester, and Lauren Taylor spoke?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and I assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted with Jules Abercauph?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in the picketing of the Federal Building located at Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, on October 16, 1948, protesting the Federal indictment of the 12 Communist leaders?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

¹ See pp. 4444-4468.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a Rally for Peace and Democratic Rights sponsored by district 3 of the Communist Party held in the Stephen Girard, Philadelphia, on April 8, 1949, at which Gus Hall and others spoke?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Gus Hall?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a meeting of the Trade Union Committee To Defend Labor's Rights held on December 7, 1951?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of the testimony of Mr. Thomas F. Delaney, frequent reference was made to your participation in Communist Party activities and that you were a member of the group of the Communist Party of which he was a member. Did you hear that testimony?

Mr. HELFAND. I so heard the testimony.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it true?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter, do you have any questions?

Mr. WALTER. To what extent did you participate in the organized attempt that was made during the last session of the Congress to prevent the enactment of the new Immigration and Naturalization Code?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. That is all.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Doyle.

Mr. DOYLE. Have you visited any foreign country since you obtained your derivative citizenship, as I understood it yesterday from your father's coming to this country from Poland?

Mr. HELFAND. Pardon me. I want to consult my counsel. (The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. DOYLE. How long since you visited the Soviet Union?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you make an application under the name of Mac Harris, or under some other name, when you applied for a passport, if you applied for a passport?

Mr. HELFAND. I refuse to answer that question and assert my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. I think I might state that from our investigation the information obtained from the State Department is that no application was filed under either name, so if an application were filed, it must have been under some other name that we do not know of at the present time.

Mr. DOYLE. I was not assuming, or I would not assume that the man was participating in subversive activities merely because he visited some other country.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Any further reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. WOOD. Whom do you call now?

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to call Mr. John Kelly Ellis.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that a subpoena commanding Philip Saba to appear before this committee today be postponed until a later date. The subpoena was served on him yesterday, and he is tied up in some very important negotiations in the city.

Mr. WOOD. Negotiations between labor and management?

Mr. COHEN. That is right.

Mr. WOOD. Here in the area?

Mr. COHEN. Yes, that are pending now and have been, and that was not served until yesterday, commanding him to appear today.

Mr. WOOD. Well, Mr. Counsel, I feel impelled to recognize the validity of the showing, and shall we say that we will postpone his appearance until the 18th of November, also?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. In the committee hearing room in the Old House Office Building in Washington, on the 18th of November 1952 at 10 o'clock.

Mr. COHEN. Very good.

Mr. WOOD. What is the witness' name who has been called?

Mr. TAVENNER. John Kelly Ellis.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Ellis, will you stand and be sworn, please. Do you solemnly swear the evidence you shall give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ELLIS. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Have a seat, sir. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Will counsel identify himself for the record, the name and address?

Mr. KAPLAN. Jerome Kaplan, 1100 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN JOSEPH ELLIS, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, JEROME KAPLAN

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. ELLIS. John Joseph Ellis.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Ellis, in order that we may be permitted to hear, would you mind elevating your voice slightly so that we all will hear you?

Mr. ELLIS. All right, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I referred to you, I believe, as John Kelly Ellis. Have you used the name "Kelly" in addition to the name "Joseph"?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that, under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. ELLIS. Philadelphia, November 30, 1910.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, a brief statement of your educational training?

Mr. ELLIS. I have had 8 years of grammar-school training.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you currently employed?

Mr. ELLIS. I am employed at the present time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of your employment?

Mr. ELLIS. I am a carpenter.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee briefly what your record of employment has been since 1935?

Mr. ELLIS. My record of employment since 1935 was about 14 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what line of work?

Mr. ELLIS. In the building line.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, were you self-employed or were you employed by any construction company during that period or tell us more about the nature of your employment.

Mr. ELLIS. I was employed by a number of contractors.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you used any name other than the name of John Joseph Ellis in procuring employment, or in any other manner?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever used the name "John Kelly"?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever used the name of "John J. Kelly"?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in the May Day concert and celebration held April 30, 1936? In order to refresh your recollection, I will hand you the program for that concert.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ELLIS. I see a program advertising a concert for May 1.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you participate in it in any way?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see the name "John Kelly" appearing on the program?

Mr. ELLIS. I see the name "John Kelly" appearing on the program.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the description which appears following the name?

Mr. ELLIS. The description is "The Young Communist League."

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you the John Kelly referred to?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that statement on the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WOOD. It will be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. In the Lenin Memorial Yearbook of 1939 there appears a photograph of an individual listed as John Kelly. Will you look at that photograph and state whether or not it is your photograph?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you state whether or not it is a photograph of you?

Mr. ELLIS. I see a photograph of a picture by the name of John Kelly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, is that a photograph of you?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does it look like you?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you hand the document to the committee, please?

(Document was handed to members of the committee.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce it in evidence and ask it to be marked as "Ellis Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like for you to examine exhibit No. 2 again and state whether or not the photograph of John Kelly is listed as a member of the district bureau, Communist Party, eastern Pennsylvania.

(Document handed to the witness.)

Mr. ELLIS. I see a picture of John Kelly, which states in a program, "Member of the district committee."²

Mr. TAVENNER. District committee of what?

Mr. ELLIS. District committee of the Communist Party, eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, were you a member of the district committee of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my rights under the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. WALTER. Was that picture published without your permission?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. WALTER. You never protested anywhere because your picture was published in that booklet, whatever it is, did you?

Mr. ELLIS. Do you want me to answer that?

Mr. WALTER. Well, say something.

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer.

Mr. WALTER. That is what I expected.

Mr. ELLIS. That is right.

¹ See pp. 4444-4468.

² See p. 4448.

Mr. TAVENNER. There are also listed as members of the district bureau of the Communist Party and the photographs of the individuals appear in that same article, or in that same booklet, "Sterling Rochester, and Ed Solway." Were these individuals also members of the district bureau of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania at that time, to your knowledge?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Sterling Rochester and Ed Solway?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Ed Solway also known by the name of Abe Sokolov?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the American Free Press of May 1, 1940, page 2, there appears an advertisement of an antiwar rally of the Young Communist League, to be held at 1605 Katherine Street, Philadelphia, on May 10 of that year, 1940. The speakers are listed as Sam Adams Darcy, State secretary of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania; Max West, national committee, Young Community [sic] League; and John Kelly Ellis, executive secretary, Young Communist League, eastern Pennsylvania. Will you examine the document and state whether or not you are the John Kelly Ellis referred to in this article or advertisement?

Mr. ELLIS. I see an article here, and advertising an antiwar rally, YCL, Friday evening May 10, 8 p. m. I see an advertisement of John Kelly Ellis, executive secretary, Young Communist League.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that you?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 3," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you chairman of a meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania held on September 25, 1940, at Postal Hall, Philadelphia, at which Ella Reeve Bloor and Ben Careathers were the principal speakers?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a speaker at the annual convention of the Young Communist League of Eastern Pennsylvania held on May 10 and 12, 1940?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a candidate for office on the Communist Party ticket?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you campaign for the office of city magistrate on the Communist Party ticket in the city of Philadelphia in 1937?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my rights under the fifth amendment of the Constitution and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. WALTER. Do you take the position that you have taken with respect to answering these questions because you have learned that you have been a part of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government which has provided the Constitution behind which you are now hiding?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question on the basis of the fifth amendment which gives me that right to give that answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please examine an advertisement issued by the Communist Party of the United States in which it lists as a candidate for councilman in 1938 election in Philadelphia one John J. Ellis?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see the name "John J. Ellis" as a candidate for councilman?

Mr. ELLIS. I see the photostatic copy here, advertising the following candidates, and I see the name John J. Ellis.

Mr. TAVENNER. What office does it show John J. Ellis to have been a candidate for?

Mr. ELLIS. Fourth councilmanic district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the John J. Ellis referred to?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question and exercise my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you also campaign or did you campaign for a seat on the City Council of the City of Philadelphia in 1939 as a representative of the Communist Party?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the Communist Party advertisement last referred to, and I ask it be marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 4."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 4," is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. Appearing in the same advertisement is the name of Sterling Rochester, candidate for magistrate on the Communist Party ticket, and also the name of Walter Lowenfels, as a candidate for constable on the Communist Party ticket. Do you know either of these individuals?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you campaign for the position of general assemblyman of the State of Pennsylvania on the Communist Party ticket in 1940?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that you had been employed by various contractors. Were you employed by the Chester Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., of Chester, Pa., in 1943?

Mr. ELLIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you first become employed by the Chester Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., of Chester?

¹ See last illustration in this publication on unnumbered page.

Mr. ELLIS. I don't exactly know the date. I think it was in 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. And how long were you employed by that company?

Mr. ELLIS. I was employed, I think, around 6 or 7 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you employed there as late as 1943?

Mr. ELLIS. It might have been because I don't know; it was during the war when I was employed there, when they were hiring.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, during your service with the Chester Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., did you also serve as chairman of the control commission of the Communist Party, district 3, and as head of the Communist Party unit in the Sun Shipbuilding Yards at Chester?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a May Day rally held by the Communist Party in Rayburn Plaza, Philadelphia, on May 1, 1948?

Mr. ELLIS. Do you want me to answer?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, during the period that you were employed at the Chester Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. of Chester, and during the period of your other employment in your trade as carpenter, were you a member of a union?

Mr. ELLIS. I was a member of a union; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What union?

Mr. ELLIS. I was a member of the Sun Ship Union, CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am sorry. I did not hear you.

Mr. ELLIS. The union, it was the CIO shipbuilders' union, I think. it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of it?

Mr. ELLIS. The only way I knew it, it was a union of ship workers, CIO, and they were asking for members to join the union, and I joined the union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you at any time been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, American Federation of Labor?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. That is no Communist organization, is it?

Mr. ELLIS. It is not. It is far from a Communist organization.

Mr. WALTER. I should think you would be very proud of your membership in it.

Mr. ELLIS. I am proud of it, but circumstances which are taking place today with such investigations frighten to death the people and the hysteria forces a witness to give an answer like that.

Mr. WOOD. I know of no hysteria or any claim of hysteria concerning this branch of the American Federation of Labor, this particular organization, and I fail to see how an admission of membership in that organization could in any way tend to incriminate you. I direct that you answer the question.

Mr. ELLIS. What did you say?

Mr. WOOD. I direct that you answer the question.

Mr. ELLIS. I answered it my way.

Mr. WOOD. You declined to answer for reasons which you stated. The chairman holds, though, those are not valid reasons, and you are directed to answer the question.

Mr. ELLIS. I am a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you become a member?

Mr. ELLIS. In 1940.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member?

Mr. ELLIS. I am still a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been a member since 1940?

Mr. ELLIS. You mean since 1940; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Continuously?

Mr. ELLIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, during your membership in this union were you organizer for the building trades section of the Communist Party, district 3?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the annual convention of the Communist Party, district 3, held at the Chris J. Perry Elks Hall in Philadelphia on July 16, 1948?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you serve as 1 of 10 individuals to coordinate the activities between the district and section levels of the Communist Party?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a Rally for Peace and Democratic Rights sponsored by the Communist Party and held at the Stephen Girard Hotel, Philadelphia, on April 8, 1949, at which Gus Hall was one of the speakers?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you take part in a meeting or banquet held at the Stephen Girard in Philadelphia on June 10, 1949, the purpose of which was to raise funds for the defense of the 11 Communist Party leaders on trial in Federal court in New York City?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights on the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you not elected to the district committee of the Communist Party at a meeting on December 10, 1950?

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my rights—

Mr. TAVENNER. Wait a moment. Just a moment. That is at April Farms, route 2, Coopersburg, Pa.

Mr. ELLIS. I exercise my constitutional rights under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. What official positions have you held in the union when you say you have been a member since 1940, that is, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL?

Mr. ELLIS. It was only 1 year I held a position as alternate delegate to district council.

Mr. TAVENNER. What year was that?

Mr. ELLIS. It was last year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you hold any official position there now?

Mr. ELLIS. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ELLIS. I refuse to answer that question under the Constitution, the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Any questions, Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. I have no questions.

Mr. DOYLE. Under what name are you a member of the AFL union?

Mr. ELLIS. John J. Ellis.

Mr. DOYLE. I have no other questions.

Mr. WOOD. Any reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. WOOD. The committee will stand in recess for 15 minutes.

(A short recess was taken.)

Mr. WOOD. Are you ready to proceed?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. Mr. John Tisa.

Mr. WOOD. Will you raise your right hand. You solemnly swear the evidence you shall give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. TISA. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Have a chair, please.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN TISA, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, JEROME KAPLAN

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. TISA. John Tisa.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are represented by counsel?

Mr. TISA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. KAPLAN. Jerome Kaplan.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside?

Mr. TISA. 3171 Highland Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. TISA. April 6, 1914, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you give the committee a brief statement of your educational training?

Mr. TISA. Graduated from high school, a few months of college in south Jersey; that is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you now employed?

Mr. TISA. I am employed as an organizer, Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America.

Mr. TAVENNER. What local?

Mr. TISA. I am working out of the national union, and I work here in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you occupied that position?

Mr. TISA. Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America, I believe it is around October 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, will you state what your former employment was, that is, your employment prior to that time?

Mr. TISA. I was with the Food and Tobacco Workers' Union from the fall of 1939 to 1950, I believe, at one time known as the United Cannery and Agricultural and Packinghouse Workers, and then it became the Food and Tobacco Workers Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. What official position did you hold in that union?

Mr. TISA. Incidentally, there was a period in 1942 to 1945 I was in the Army, and I don't want to mislead the committee here, but the position as organizer, it was in the fall of 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942, until I went into the Army, I was business agent of the local in Camden, N. J., United Cannery, Agricultural and Packinghouse Workers of America.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the number of the local?

Mr. TISA. Local 80.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the president of that local? Who was the president of the union?

Mr. TISA. At that time there were several presidents, and I don't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you state all of the positions that you held in the union between 1939 and 1950?

Mr. TISA. No. When I came back from the Army in 1945, the latter part of 1945 and 1946, I think, I was appointed director of organization for the Food and Tobacco Workers Union, and later, I believe it was in 1949, I became a temporary president of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union, until October of 1950, I believe.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position do you hold in your union now?

Mr. TISA. Now I am organizer here in the city of Philadelphia, but I do have a title of vice president of this DPOWA.

Mr. TAVENNER. The DPOWA stands for what?

Mr. TISA. Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1939, how were you employed?

Mr. TISA. From 1932, I believe, to the end of 1936, I was employed in a number of occupations, among which was barbering, WPA projects, Campbell Soup Co. Those are some that I can remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed between 1936 and 1939?

Mr. TISA. Sir, the dates of the end of 1936 to the middle of 1939, I would invoke my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time travel outside of the United States except during the period when you were a member of the Armed Forces?

Mr. TISA. I refuse, sir, under the same ground, the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been known or have you used the name of John Tisso, T-i-s-s-o, at any time?

Mr. TISA. I refuse, sir, to answer that question on the same grounds. May I consult with counsel a minute?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TISA. Now I am ready.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever made an application for a passport to travel in a foreign country?

Mr. TISA. To that question, sir, I must also refuse to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment, the section which deals with self-incrimination.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade?

Mr. TISA. To that question, likewise, I refuse to answer on the same basis, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Daily Worker of February 28, 1941, lists one John Tisa, former Campbell Soup worker, Abraham Lincoln Brigade fighter, an organizer of the union, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO. I hand you a photostatic copy of the issue of February 28, and ask you to examine it and state whether or not you are the John Tisa referred to in that article.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TISA. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you see the name John Tisa listed?

Mr. TISA. I see a name here, sir, that says John Tisa.

Mr. TAVENNER. And does it say "Former Campbell Soup worker, Abraham Lincoln Brigade fighter, and organizer of the union"?

Mr. TISA. That is what this says.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Tisa Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Tisa Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. In the introduction of the January 27, 1949, issue of Volunteer for Liberty, which was the official organ of the English-speaking battalions of the International Brigade who fought for the Republic of Spain during 1936 to 1939, one John Tisa, an American worker, is listed as the last editor of this publication, and as having been a front-line fighter with the brigade in Spain. Will you examine the bound volume of Volunteer for Liberty, which is being handed you, and state whether or not the name of John Tisa is so listed?

Mr. TISA. The name of John Tisa I see here as listed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you read the paragraph in which the name is listed?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TISA (reading):

Ralph Bates, the British novelist, was its first editor. Edwin Rolf, the American poet, was its second. John Tisa, an American worker, was its last. All three had front-line experience with the brigade, in addition to the literary and journalistic background. Having been close to the men in the ranks, they knew what these men wanted in newspapers. Being close to the Spanish people in the rear their editorial talents were enriched by contact with the people their comrades had come to defend.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you the John Tisa listed in there?

Mr. TISA. I refuse, sir, to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment under the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Daily Worker of March 22, 1942, lists one John Tisa as being one of the principal speakers at a Philadelphia mass meeting held at Town Hall, Philadelphia, for the freedom of Earl Browder. Will you examine the issue of March 22, 1942, of the Daily Worker, and state whether the name John Tisa is so listed?

Mr. TISA. I see here a photostat with a name, "John Tisa," on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, is the name "John Tisa" listed there as one of the principal speakers at the mass meeting?

Mr. TISA. It says here (reading):

Philadelphia mass meeting, memory of Tom Mooney, symbol of civil liberties for the freedom of Earl Browder, Town Hall, Wednesday, March 25, 8 p. m., Warren K. Billings, William Browder, Harold Kotzer, Arthur Fancett, John Tisa, and Francis Fisher Kane.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the John Tisa referred to in that article?

Mr. TISA. I refuse to answer that, sir, on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Tisa Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Tisa Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you not attend that meeting and introduce at the meeting a number of the speakers, including Jules Abercaugh?

Mr. TISA. Is that a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. TISA. I refuse, sir, on the same grounds to answer that question, and I might add, sir, any questions that have to do with communism directly, indirectly, or remotely or otherwise, I intend to refuse and do not intend to be a stool pigeon for this committee.

Mr. BEALE. Just answer the questions as they are asked you.

Mr. TISA. I am indicating to the counsel——

Mr. WOOD. We will get along better if you wait until the question is asked.

Mr. TISA. I don't mean to be disrespectful, you understand.

Mr. WOOD. Well, we will get along a lot better if you will wait your answers until you are asked the question, and then answer them or not as you see fit.

Mr. TAVENNER. You refuse to answer that question?

Mr. TISA. Yes, sir, the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. The September 6, 1942, issue of the Worker carries a greeting to this publication from the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, local 80, in which John Tisa is listed as business agent. You have already testified that you were business agent of local 80.

Mr. TISA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you as business agent authorize the placing of this ad, this advertisement in the Worker of September 6, 1942, and I hand you a photostatic copy of the issue to refresh your recollection.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TISA. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Tisa Exhibit No. 3," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives of the Atlantic Pact, which issued on December 14, 1949,

a statement to President Truman urging an agreement whereby the atomic bomb should not be used as an instrument of international warfare?

Mr. TISA. Is that the end of the question, sir?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. TISA. I refuse to answer, also, on the constitutional fifth amendment grounds, self-incrimination.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the testimony of Matthew Cvetic before the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 24 and 25, 1950, Mr. Cvetic introduced as Cvetic exhibit 31 an article entitled "Eleven Hundred Labor Leaders Blast Indictment of 12 Communists," in which appears the name of John Tisa, division of organizing, FTA. I hand you Cvetic exhibit No. 31, and ask you if you are the John Tisa mentioned in that exhibit.

(Document handed to the witness.)

Mr. TISA. To that question, sir, I refuse to answer on the same grounds, unless you want me to repeat each time, sir, about the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. If you state on the same grounds, we will certainly understand what you mean.

Mr. TISA. All right. Thank you.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Tisa, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TISA. I refuse to answer that, sir, on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. TISA. I likewise refuse to answer that also on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter, do you have any questions?

Mr. WALTER. What type of work do you do, Mr. Tisa?

Mr. TISA. I am organizer here in the city of Philadelphia at the present time, union organizer.

Mr. WALTER. Have you any trade or occupation?

Mr. TISA. You mean what am I organizing?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, no. Have you any trade?

Mr. TISA. Trade? No particular trade at the present time.

Mr. WALTER. Have you ever worked outside of organizing?

Mr. TISA. Yes, sir; I have; I indicated earlier in my testimony to that effect, sir.

Mr. WALTER. How long have you been an organizer?

Mr. TISA. An organizer since the latter part of 1939, I believe.

Mr. WALTER. That is all.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Doyle?

Mr. DOYLE. Under what name were you working at Campbell Soup?

Mr. TISA. I don't remember, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. What is your name?

Mr. TISA. My name is John Tisa.

Mr. DOYLE. Do you not remember whether or not you worked under that name?

Mr. TISA. I believe I did. It may have been a misspelling of the name.

Mr. DOYLE. How would you have spelled it if you misspelled it when you worked in Campbell Soup?

Mr. TISA. I would have—I don't understand your question. Would you mind repeating it?

Mr. DOYLE. You stated you might have misspelled it. How do you misspell it if you did when you worked for Campbell Soup?

Mr. TISA. I don't know, sir, and I don't remember that far back.

Mr. DOYLE. When was that?

Mr. TISA. That was 1932 or 1933 and 1934, during those years at various times.

Mr. DOYLE. How have you found yourself misspelling your name, if you ever did, unintentionally?

Mr. TISA. I refuse to answer that, sir; the same grounds.

Mr. DOYLE. When were you discharged from the Army?

Mr. TISA. I believe it was in the latter part of 1945.

Mr. DOYLE. What rank?

Mr. TISA. Staff sergeant.

Mr. DOYLE. And under what name did you go into the Army?

Mr. TISA. John Tisa, T-i-s-a.

Mr. DOYLE. Under what name are you working as business agent for the union?

Mr. TISA. I believe the name is John Tisa, T-i-s-a.

Mr. DOYLE. Under what name were you working for the Food and Tobacco Workers Union?

Mr. TISA. The same name.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you ever travel abroad in any other country?

Mr. TISA. I have already answered that question, sir. I refuse to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. DOYLE. I mean other than with the United States Army.

Mr. TISA. Again I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. DOYLE. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Any reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I will call Jack S. Zucker.

Mr. WOOD. Will you please hold up your right hand. You solemnly swear the evidence you shall give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ZUCKER. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Have a seat, please.

Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. ZUCKER. I am.

Mr. WOOD. Will counsel please identify himself for the record, including the address?

Mr. LEVITAN. My name is A. Harry Levitan, 1412 Fox Building, Philadelphia.

Mr. WOOD. Have a seat, please.

**TESTIMONY OF JACK S. ZUCKER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL,
A. HARRY LEVITAN**

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. ZUCKER. My name is Zucker, Z-u-c-k-e-r, Jack; S. is the middle initial.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present place of residence?

Mr. ZUCKER. 2518 North Corlies Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. ZUCKER. It is either Poland or Russia now. I was born on April 22, 1910.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to this country?

Mr. ZUCKER. I don't have the exact date, but it is, roughly, around 1922.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a naturalized American citizen?

Mr. ZUCKER. I have citizenship, derivative, as a result of papers taken out by my mother.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where was your mother naturalized?

Mr. ZUCKER. I will give you this information in just one moment. Certificate No. 318849, petition No. 11451, made out to Bertha Zucker Marلمان, 1000 East Baltimore Street, December 16, 1929, and the Baltimore, Md., indicates all of the information you desire.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you reside in Baltimore?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WOOD. Just a moment. I know of no circumstances conceivable where an admission or denial of residence in the city of Baltimore could possibly result in any prosecution for crime or remotely incriminate a man. The question was, "How long did you live in Baltimore, Md.?" and an answer to that question is not such an answer as would jeopardize a man in a criminal prosecution, and you are directed to answer the question.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. Just about a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean just about a year after you arrived in the United States?

Mr. ZUCKER. No; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, where did you first take up your residence in the United States?

Mr. ZUCKER. Springfield, Mass.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long, and you arrived there in 1922?

Mr. ZUCKER. Approximately around that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you live in Springfield, Mass.?

Mr. ZUCKER. Well, I don't exactly remember, but it must be roughly about 2 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would bring you up to 1924.

Mr. ZUCKER. Roughly around that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you reside after 1924, or rather after leaving Springfield?

Mr. ZUCKER. In Washington, D. C.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you live in Washington?

Mr. ZUCKER. I would say better than 15 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that mean then that you lived there until 1939?

Mr. ZUCKER. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you live after leaving Washington?

Mr. ZUCKER. In various cities in up-State New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. What cities?

Mr. ZUCKER. Binghamton, Rochester, Corning.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you at each of those places?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. I don't exactly remember, but I should imagine the total amount of time spent in up-State New York amounts to roughly about 3 years, 3 to 4 years, or something like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then after leaving up-State New York, where did you go?

Mr. ZUCKER. My family stayed in Washington for a while, while I was working in North Carolina.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you work in North Carolina?

Mr. ZUCKER. Well, 6 or 7 months, I guess; maybe longer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where in North Carolina?

Mr. ZUCKER. The Winston Salem-Burlington area.

Mr. TAVENNER. After performance of that work in North Carolina, where did you reside?

Mr. ZUCKER. Baltimore.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that would mean that some time in 1942 or 1943—

Mr. ZUCKER. No, it would run much later. It would run after 1945 and 1946 or 1947, or something like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, if you left Washington in 1939, and you spent 3 years in up-State New York, that would be 1942.

Mr. ZUCKER. I did not say; I did not say I left Washington in 1939, no. I did not. I left Washington around 1943 or 1944. That would be a more exact date.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, then. Then if you were in up-State New York for 3 years, that would bring you up to about 1946, when you went to North Carolina.

Mr. ZUCKER. Roughly around that time, I would say, yes; roughly around that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that in 1946 or 1947 you returned to Baltimore.

Mr. ZUCKER. First to Washington and then to Baltimore, roughly around that time; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain in Washington when you returned from North Carolina?

Mr. ZUCKER. Well, my family was in Washington during the whole period I was in North Carolina, and I stayed in Washington, I would say, I must have lived in Washington roughly around a year then, while I was working in Baltimore.

Mr. TAVENNER. And from there while you were working in Baltimore?

Mr. ZUCKER. For a short period.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you move your family to Baltimore?

Mr. ZUCKER. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you work and how long did you remain in Baltimore?

Mr. ZUCKER. The period I said before, roughly about a year or a year and a half.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you would place that now at what time?

Mr. ZUCKER. To the best of my recollection it would run the latter part of 1947 through early 1949, that is as best I can recollect.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you reside after leaving Baltimore?

Mr. ZUCKER. I moved my family to Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you lived in Philadelphia continuously since that time?

Mr. ZUCKER. Outside of trips for work, but my family was in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your employment in Baltimore before coming to Philadelphia?

Mr. ZUCKER. This question I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WOOD. For that reason you refuse to answer?

Mr. ZUCKER. And for that reason I refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why did you come to Philadelphia to reside?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer for that reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was your employment in Philadelphia of the same general character as that in Baltimore?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been your employment in Philadelphia, since your arrival here in 1949 or 1950?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you now employed?

Mr. ZUCKER. The privilege of the fifth amendment, I refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you came to Washington in 1942, and remained there until approximately 1943, how were you employed?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment in up-State New York, in Binghamton and Corning, and the other places you mentioned?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe that you mentioned Rochester.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. My work in up-State New York was in the interest of thousands of workers but since this question is placed for the purpose of entrapping me, I am invoking the fifth amendment. I might add that my work was public and publicly known.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, it is quite apparent that the witness has some other reason than a legal reason under the fifth amendment for his refusal to answer.

Mr. WOOD. The witness says his work was public and publicly known, and it becomes very obvious that it could not possibly incriminate him or it already would have done so, and so I direct he answer the question.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. Mr. Chairman, the privilege of the fifth amendment was passed—

Mr. WOOD. I did not want any argument.

Mr. ZUCKER. I am not arguing. I am answering your question.

Mr. WOOD. I direct that you answer the question.

Mr. ZUCKER. I am invoking the privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. And you refuse to answer?

Mr. ZUCKER. I refuse to answer.

Mr. WOOD. Let the record show that the subcommittee is all present. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you an organizer for the UE in the city of Baltimore?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same reason, invoking the privilege.

Mr. WOOD. The UE. That is an abbreviation for United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Hasn't that organization been expelled from the CIO for Communist domination?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. I believe the witness is within his rights.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you an organizer for the UE in up-State New York?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the period that you say you worked in Binghamton, Rochester, and Corning?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities that she had entered the Communist Party in the city of Washington and remained a member for 7 or 9 years, and I do not recall which, and rose to the position of secretary of the Communist Party for the city of Washington. During the course of her testimony she identified Jack Zucker as a member of the trade-union commission of the Communist Party. Her testimony was as follows on that subject.

This question was asked her:

Can you give us the names of the members of the trade-union commission who were known to you to be members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. MARKWARD. I can't go into any great detail on that. It is my impression that Jack Zucker was a member of that commission during the time he was in Baltimore.

Question: Was he an organizer of the UE?

Mrs. MARKWARD. Yes.

Question: Was he known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. MARKWARD. He was.

Was Mrs. Markward testifying truthfully or falsely?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and I refuse to answer under that privilege.

I might add I would be willing to talk about my activities, that have always been public, right outside of this hall at any radio station or any television set, but the purpose of this hearing is for the purpose of incriminating me, and that is the reason I will not answer these questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, you will not answer them under oath before this committee.

Mr. ZUCKER. It depends upon the question. The questions are asked for the purpose of incriminating an innocent man, and I will use the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at any time?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Would you answer that question outside of this room over the radio?

Mr. ZUCKER. I shall discuss my political life with anybody but you, Mr. Congressman, any time, and I will discuss my public record in the last 20 years with yours, at any time, television, radio, or any place. My record is a record for the people.

Mr. WOOD. Just a moment, please. I am not going to permit the statement that you have just made to go unchallenged, when you say that this committee is seeking to convict an innocent man, and you refuse to answer the questions upon the grounds that to do so would incriminate you under the provisions of the fifth amendment. Your answers are under oath, and unless to answer the question truthfully would incriminate you or tend to incriminate you, then your answers are not truthful. I am not going to permit any witness to leave a record here that he is willing to swear under oath that the answer to a question would incriminate him, and yet it would not incriminate him, because it either does incriminate you or your testimony is false. It is one or the other.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. On May 21, 1941, a person by the name of Mary Spargo testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, and identified one Jack Zucker as a member of the executive committee of the Washington Peace Mobilization. Are you the individual so identified by her?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer under those grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Appearing on a letterhead of the Washington Peace Mobilization, dated February 18, 1941, there appears the name of Jack Zucker, as one of the vice presidents of this organization. Will you examine it, please?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state whether or not you see the name Jack Zucker listed as a vice president of the Washington Peace Mobilization?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. Under the list of vice presidents, the last name I see is Jack Zucker.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you used the name Jack Zucker?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. The question is, do I use the name "Jack Zucker"? I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the Jack Zucker referred to as the vice president of the Washington Peace Mobilization?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and I refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Zucker Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WOOD. Has the Washington Peace Mobilization been an organization cited by the Attorney General?

Mr. BEALE. It is a branch of the American Peace Mobilization, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Zucker Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. In the Daily Worker of May 2, 1941, there is a list of 688 persons who signed a petition demanding the freedom of Earl Browder, which list was prepared from those attending an American Peace Mobilization meeting of April 6, 1941, in New York City. Your name appears on that list. Will you examine the list, please, and state if you find the name "Jack Zucker"?

(Document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. I see an article with a headline "Signers of a petition to free Browder." photostatic copy of the Daily Worker, New York, Friday, May 2, 1941. Among a series of names listed, I see the name "Jack Zucker."

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a signer?

Mr. ZUCKER. What was the question again?

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you one of the signers of that list?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Zucker Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Zucker Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)

Mr. WOOD. The committee will stand in recess at this point until 2 o'clock.

(Thereupon at 12:15 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2 p. m., pursuant to recess, Representatives John S. Wood (chairman), Francis E. Walter, and Clyde Doyle being present.)

Mr. WOOD. Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. Mr. Zucker. Is Mr. Zucker present? Will you call for him in the hallway, please.

TESTIMONY OF JACK S. ZUCKER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, A. HARRY LEVITAN—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Mr. Zucker, while you lived in Washington, D. C., were you a member of the Washington Bookshop?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer on that basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you in February of 1949 transfer from district 4 of the Communist Party of Baltimore, Md., to the Fourth Congressional District of district 3 of the Communist Party, Philadelphia?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in a call to the "Pennsylvania Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, Your Own Civil Liberties"?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Held at the Adelphi Hotel, Philadelphia, on November 18, 1950?

Mr. LEVITAN. Could we see that, please?

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you hand the circular to the witness? And I will ask him to see if he finds there the name of J. S. Zucker?

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. As participating in the call for that conference.

Mr. ZUCKER. I claim the privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you see the name J. S. Zucker as a participant in the call?

Mr. ZUCKER. I see a name listed, "J. S. Zucker"; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the title or reference to the individual, appearing after the name?

Mr. ZUCKER. The paper reads as follows: "J. S. Zucker, executive secretary, Philadelphia chapter."

Mr. TAVENNER. Philadelphia chapter of what?

Mr. ZUCKER. On top, I see something reading which says, "Civil Rights Congress," and underneath it says "Officers."

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, were you the executive secretary of the Philadelphia chapter of the Civil Rights Congress at that time?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the same privilege, and give the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in the call that was indicated by that document?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same privilege and the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Zucker Exhibit 3."

Mr. Wood. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Zucker Exhibit No. 3," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. The Daily Worker of June 6, 1949, on page 2, lists one Jack Zucker, field representative of UE, as having sent wires of protest to Judge Medina, pertaining to the handling of the trial of the 11 Communists in New York. Will you examine a photostatic copy of that issue, and state whether or not you see listed there the name of Jack Zucker, field representative of UE?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ZUCKER. I see on the bottom facing the right-hand corner a story marked "Philadelphia," and underneath I see something like this. It says "Initial telegrams were sent by Jack Zucker, field representative of UE."

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee who approached you and the circumstances under which you were approached, if you were, to send a telegram to Judge Medina?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same privilege and the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you send a telegram to Judge Medina?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same privilege and the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Zucker exhibit No. 4."

Mr. Wood. Let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Zucker exhibit No. 4," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in a delegation from the city of Philadelphia sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party whose primary function was to travel to New York and join other delegations in the picketing of the Federal courthouse in protest of the trial of the 11 Communist leaders?

Mr. ZUCKER. Do you mind repeating the question? I did not quite get it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you read the question?

(Question was read by the reporter.)

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you join in any way in picketing the Federal courthouse?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. In protest of the trial of the 11 Communists?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the Thirtieth Anniversary Rally of the Communist Party held at Reynolds Halls, Philadelphia, on September 29, 1949?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you actively participate in a crusade to Washington by members of the Communist Party of Philadelphia, to protest the denial of bail to the 11 Communist leaders in New York?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in the organization of the Committee Against the Mundt-Ferguson Bill?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive a copy of William Z. Foster's book Outline of the Political History of America, as a reward or as a recognition for your outstanding work in the Communist fund drive in 1951?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you take part in any way in the rental of Reynolds Hall, 1416 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, for a meeting to be held on August 16, 1951, sponsored by the Committee to Defend the Victims of the Pennsylvania Sedition Law?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you speak at a meeting held at Reynolds Hall, Philadelphia, on October 3, 1952, which was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same privilege and the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ZUCKER. I invoke the fifth amendment and refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ZUCKER. The same answer and the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WALTER. I have no questions.

Mr. DOYLE. I have no questions.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

Mr. ZUCKER. Am I released from this committee, Mr. Chairman? I request a copy of the hearings, and I also want to fill out the form for the expenses for the day.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the duty of the clerk, who is here for that purpose.

Mr. Jules Abercanph.

Mr. WOOD. Hold up your right hand and be sworn. You swear the evidence you shall give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Be seated.

Mr. LEVITAN. Will the chairman of the board please excuse me for a moment while I confer with Mr. Abercauph for just 2 minutes?

Mr. WOOD. Privately, you mean?

Mr. LEVITAN. Yes, sir.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. LEVITAN. May it please the chairman of this committee, Mr. Abercauph advises me that he has counsel, and that his counsel unfortunately is engaged in other matters, and cannot possibly be here until 3 o'clock. Under those circumstances, may we please request the indulgence of this committee as far as calling Mr. Abercauph is concerned until his counsel reaches here?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, the witness conferred with me the first thing this morning and asked when he would be called, and I told him that we would put it over until 2 o'clock and I would like to inquire whether he notified his counsel about that.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were told earlier this morning that you would be called at 2 o'clock.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I conferred with him, and he told me it would be impossible for him to be here before 3 o'clock, and there was nothing that I could do but appear here.

Mr. LEVITAN. I think, if the chairman please, Mr. Abercauph should be afforded the privilege of having counsel of his own choosing.

Mr. WOOD. There is not any question about that, sir; but this committee has no power of punishing attorneys for refusing to show up to represent their clients.

Mr. LEVITAN. I am sure the committee would not want to; but, in view of the fact he could not possibly get here, if there are other witnesses who might appear before this committee pending his arrival—

Mr. WOOD. That is just the trouble. I understand that perhaps this is the last witness for the day.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. Having excused two other witnesses who were scheduled for appearance today, this would be the last witness.

Mr. WOOD. It puts us in a rather inconvenient position, and I want to indulge the witness, but it does not appear why his attorney cannot be here.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. The reason is that I got my subpoena Friday afternoon, and it was practically impossible for me to get an attorney until the last moment. I only made the arrangements for my attorney yesterday at about 4 o'clock.

Mr. WOOD. Well, it is an extraordinary request.

Mr. LEVITAN. I think in view of the fact that Mr. Abercauph has presented signed statements to the effect that he is quite seriously ill, as the chairman of the board very well knows, to have him undergo this proceeding in the absence of counsel—

Mr. WOOD. I was going to remark that while it is an extraordinary procedure, and there is no reason having been assigned why the counsel is not here, but in the light of the fact that the committee has

received information as to the physical condition of Mr. Abercauph, I certainly do not want to impose any undue hardship on him, and we will take a recess until 3 o'clock. I hope that counsel will be available at that time.

(Thereupon, at 2:15 p. m., a recess was taken until 3 p. m. the same day.)

(The subcommittee reconvened at 3 p. m., members of the subcommittee being present: Representatives Francis E. Walter and Clyde Doyle.)

Mr. WALTER. Are you ready to proceed?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Abercauph, will you raise your right hand, please, and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you will give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JULES ABERCAUPH, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, HOWARD RICHARD

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Jules Abercauph.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Howard Richard, 635 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell your last name?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. A-b-e-r-c-a-u-p-h.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. 739 Spruce Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I was born in Philadelphia, in 1903, April 7.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your name at birth?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. My name at birth as far as I can understand was Rosenfield. I went through grammar school under the name of Rosenfield. When I was about 14 or 15 years old my mother told me that my father's name was not Rosenfield but it was Abercauph and during my whole adult life I have lived as Abercauph.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you used any other name than Abercauph, or Rosenfield?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I have not.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you were first called before the committee, a suggestion was made that you had not been in good health, and you presented a letter from a doctor to that effect. Is that correct?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes, sir. I suffered a very severe heart attack in December of 1948, and I was hospitalized for over 2 months in a graduate hospital, and I have been working on restricted activity ever since.

Mr. TAVENNER. But that activity has not been so restricted as to prevent you from being in attendance here at these hearings since they began: has it?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I think that I will invoke the privilege for that, although I have not attended these meetings until I came here this morning, I came this morning, the first time, and presented the letter. I had not been here prior to that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you take part in the picket demonstration that occurred here yesterday?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you in the picket line at any time yesterday?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I was not even around the neighborhood.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were not in the neighborhood?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Except at my place of work.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where is your place of work?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. 726 Sansom Street, I am a jeweler.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you in and about the Federal Building here?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me present to you this photograph of the picket line and I will have pointed out to you there an individual and I will ask you to state whether or not it is a picture of you.

(A document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. This is not me, although I was surprised myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. It resembles you very much, but you state it is not you.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. It is not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you give the committee, please, a brief outline of your educational training?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I graduated from grammar school. I went about 2 months to public school and then I left to go to work. I have had no other education than that.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been your employment record since 1935?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Well, I am a little hesitant, but in the main I was in the jewelry business. I am a jeweler and I work at the trade. I would say I worked for someone else until about 1941 or 1942, and then I went into business for myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the period of time that you have been in the jewelry business, either as self-employed or as an employee, have you been a member of any union?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes, sir. I was a member of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 5.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold any official position?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I was the business agent and at one time I was the president.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you take part in the organization of that union?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. No; the union was a bona fide organized union when I joined it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you take any part in the organization of your local, local No. 5?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I took part in adding additional shops to the local, but not in organizing the local. The local was organized; and all I did, in my capacity as business agent, I helped to organize unorganized shops.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over what period of time were you business agent of that union?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I was business agent of the union, I would say, for a period of 6 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Beginning when?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Well, roughly from 1935 to about 1941 or 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at one time secretary of the Tenants' League?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment. The question may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Is that an organization that has been cited?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Then I will have to instruct you to answer the question.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I was never secretary of the Tenants' League, I was secretary of a branch of the Tenants' League.

Mr. TAVENNER. What branch was it?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. It was the South Philadelphia branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. During what years were you secretary of the South Branch?

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. It would be in the neighborhood of the early 1930's, and I really don't remember the dates.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over how long a period were you secretary?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. For about a year and a half.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you give as your present address?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. 739 Spruce Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived there?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Approximately 4 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that, where did you live?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. 5945 Wharton Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you live at that address?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Two years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. 2830 South Fairhill Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over what period of years did you live there?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I lived at 2830 and 2828 Fairhill Street—I do not recall exactly—about 4 or 5 years. You can see we lived first in one house and then in another. We moved next door.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that you lived at 2830.

Could you be mistaken in that, and could you have lived at 2832?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes, sir; it could have been 2832.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you live there in 1940?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. While living at 2832 South Fairhill Street, did you sign a Communist Party nominating petition in the city of Philadelphia?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege—

Mr. TAVENNER. The privilege of the fifth amendment?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. (continuing). The privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. And do you refuse to answer?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me present to you the 1940 listing of the Communist Party nominating petition for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I will ask you to look at the alphabetical place in the list

where your name would appear and state whether or not you see it.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I see the name; yes, "Abercauph, Jules, 2832 South Fairhill Street."

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that you?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, appearing in the Daily Worker of January 9, 1944, is an advertisement announcing the Twentieth Anniversary Worker Grand Jubilee Celebration, to be held at the Town Hall in Philadelphia on January 21, 1944. The name of Jules C. Abercauph, business agent, Jewelry Workers Union (AFL), is listed along with that of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and Dave Davis, business agent, local 155, U. E., as the principal speakers; that is, along with other persons.

Will you examine the document and state whether or not the name of Jules C. Abercauph appears?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Jules C. Abercauph appears.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in that meeting?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Abercauph Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WALTER. It will be received.

(The document referred to, marked "Abercauph Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Abercauph, were you at any time a candidate for mayor of the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. In 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. On what ticket did you run?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Independent Voters' League.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what you know about the formation of the Independent Voters' League in Philadelphia.
(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I feel that this question would tend to incriminate me, and I wish to invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Do I understand you to mean that you refuse to answer the question?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you chosen as the candidate for the position of mayor on the Independent Voters' ticket?

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer the question, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Has that organization been cited by the Attorney General or by this committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No; it has not.

May I ask you this question: did the Communist Party initiate the formation of the Independent Voters' League, to your knowledge?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer the question because it may tend to incriminate me and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you campaign actively for the position of mayor?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Earl Browder, Communist Party leader in the United States, work actively in your behalf, in your candidacy for mayor?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer the question; it would tend to incriminate me. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. The Independent Voters' League was just a name adopted by a lot of Communists for the purpose of advancing the candidacy of a man for mayor, is that not a fact?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer that question, because it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Philip Saba, or Saber, I think that there are two spellings of the name, S-a-b-a, and S-a-b-e-r, work actively in your campaign for election as mayor of the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you preside at the Communist Political Association meeting held at the Broadway Hotel in Philadelphia, on April 26, 1949, at which Sam Donchin was the main speaker?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever identified yourself publicly as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you chairman of the May Day rally held at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia on May 2, 1947?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you sponsor a meeting held by the American Youth for Democracy on the fourth anniversary of its founding at a meeting held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia on November 18, 1947?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I show you the fourth anniversary booklet of the American Youth for Democracy, and I ask you to examine the booklet and see whether or not your name appears or whether the name of Jules Abercauph appears as a sponsor?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I see the name of Jules Abercauph.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see it listed as a sponsor of the meeting?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. Yes, I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you act as sponsor?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Abercauph Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WALTER. It will be so marked.

(The document above referred to, marked "Abercauph Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a Lenin Memorial meeting sponsored by district No. 3 of the Communist Party held at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, on February 27, 1948?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer this question as it may tend to incriminate me, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. In March of 1948, were you a sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress of Philadelphia?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer the question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you hold or have you ever held any position of responsibility in the Civil Rights Congress?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you preside at a May Day rally held at Rayburn Plaza, in Philadelphia, on May 1, 1948, at which the principal speakers were Sterling Rochester, Dave Davis, and Philip Bart?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer this question as it may tend to incriminate me, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I show you the May 3, 1948, issue of the Daily Worker, and ask you to look at page 4 where there is a listing of the name of Jules Abercauph, business agent, local 5, Jewelery Workers Union, AFL, as chairman of the May Day rally held at Rayburn Plaza, Philadelphia.

I withdraw that question for the present.

Did you speak at a Communist Party meeting held at Sixtieth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, on May 22, 1948?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend the annual convention of district 3 of the Communist Party held in Philadelphia, on July 16, 17, and 18, 1948?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer the question, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in a picket of the United States Courthouse, Philadelphia, on September 25, 1948, sponsored jointly by the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer this question and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you speak at a Communist street meeting held at Preston and Market Streets, in Philadelphia, on October 23, 1948?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. A call to the Congress on American Soviet Relations, held at the Manhattan Labor Center, New York City, December 3, 4, and 5, 1949, and sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship lists Jules C. Abercauph, Philadelphia, as one of the endorsers. Were you an endorser of that congress?

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment and I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Returning now to the question that I asked you and withdrew for the moment, I would like to ask the reporter to read the question and in the meantime I would like to present the document to the witness for his examination.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I see the name of Jules Abercauph listed in the paper.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you chairman of the rally?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer this question as it may tend to incriminate me, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Abercauph, have you ever read Public Law 601 as enacted by the United States Congress in the Seventy-ninth session of the Congress.

Mr. ABERCAUPH. No; I have not, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. You are not familiar with it at all?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. No.

Mr. DOYLE. I just want to read then one paragraph to you, reading from the law:

The Committee on Un-American Activities as a whole or by subcommittee is authorized to make from time to time investigations to the extent, character, and objectives of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin which attacks the principle of the form of government guaranteed by our Constitution, and all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation. For the purpose of any such investigation the Committee on Un-American Activities or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned. To hold such hearings and to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

Have you traveled out of the continental United States in the last 10 years?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I have not.

Mr. DOYLE. That is all.

Mr. WALTER. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused?

Mr. TAVENNER. There is one other question I would like to ask the witness. The witness, Thomas F. Delaney, testified here yesterday, and in his testimony he identified you as a member of the Communist Party. Is there any explanation you would like to make of his identification of you?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I read a very, I would think, appropriate description of Mr. Delaney that he was the lowest form of animal life in the labor movement and he was a rat and a stool pigeon.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, he told the truth about you?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. He told nothing about me; I read this in Philadelphia papers.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it the truth?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I don't understand—

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there anything that he said that was not true?

Mr. ABERCAUPH. I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Abercauph, every question asked you today was predicated on a very careful and thorough investigation made by a very competent staff of investigators. I am sure those questions rang a bell with you. We didn't ask these questions just for the fun of

asking them, but we had an idea that perhaps in you and in anyone who recognizes the value of the fifth amendment of the Constitution there would be an appreciation of what that great document means and a desire to make a contribution toward strengthening it and preserving it.

We believe that you could give us a lot of very valuable information, as a matter of fact, we know you could.

Wouldn't you like to cooperate with this committee, and wouldn't you like to answer some of these questions so that we may in our deliberations decide on whether or not different types of legislation are necessary, and whether there should be amendments to existing laws?

Why don't you make a contribution to the strengthening of this great Republic of ours?

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ABERCAUPT. Mr. Chairman, I only wish to answer in the manner in which I have answered, and I don't want to make a statement.

Mr. WALTER. Well, there was a day when you made no attempt to cover up your affiliations with all of these organizations, and with their movements, and I had an idea that since Korea, at least, you would be convinced that affiliation with that sort of thing was not for the best of America.

Is there anything further?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WALTER. The witness is excused from further attendance under the subpoena. Are there any other witnesses?

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir. There were two others who were postponed to another day, and that leaves us without any other witnesses today.

Mr. WALTER. The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 3:40 p. m., a recess was taken until 10 a. m. Wednesday, October 15, 1952.)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1952

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:20 a. m., in Federal Court Room No. 1, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Hon. Francis E. Walter, presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Francis E. Walter (presiding) and Clyde Doyle.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., assistant counsel; John W. Carrington, clerk; Raphael I. Nixon, research director; W. Jackson Jones, Earl L. Fuoss, and Frank Bonora, investigators; and Thelma Searce, staff member.

Mr. WALTER. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. Tavenner, who is your first witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Samuel J. DiMaria. Will you come forward, please, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Will you raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DiMARIA. I do, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. BARKAN. Bernard L. Barkan, appearing for M. H. Goldstein, 1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and we are attorneys for District No. 1, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, Mr. DiMaria's present employer, and are appearing for Mr. DiMaria.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

**TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL J. DiMARIA, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS
COUNSEL, BERNARD L. BARKAN**

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. DiMARIA. Samuel J. DiMaria.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 27, 1915.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been your educational training, Mr. DiMaria?

Mr. DiMARIA. I completed the third year of high school, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you now employed?

Mr. DiMARIA. I am presently employed as a temporary union organizer for Local 123 of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. DiMARIA, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I am not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. I joined the Communist Party in the late fall of 1939.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of the party?

Mr. DiMARIA. I remained a member, sir, of the Communist Party until the spring of 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am going to ask you to tell the committee what you learned of the activities of the Communist Party through your own experiences in the party, that is the chief purpose for interrogating you. And before the testimony is completed, I will ask you the circumstances under which you terminated your relationship with the Communist Party. I think probably the best thing to do is to begin right with your first connection with the Communist Party and ask you to tell us, step by step, what your experience has been.

Before doing so, I would like to ask you whether or not you have cooperated before this with other governmental agencies?

Mr. DiMARIA. I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you remember the name of the person who recruited you into the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us the circumstances under which you were recruited into the party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, in the late period of 1939 I had been attending several meetings of the Communist Party.

I had been given some of the literature of the Communist Party and I had become interested in the program and the policies of the Communist Party. At a meeting, I believe a mass meeting of the Communist Party, I signed an application card for membership into the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed at that time?

Mr. DiMARIA. In the late period of 1939, sir, I was employed on WPA.

Mr. TAVENNER. So it was while you were employed on WPA that you actually became a member of the party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think it may be well, right at this point, to find out what your record of employment has been.

Mr. DiMARIA. Sir, I wonder if I may clarify the last answer to the last question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Certainly.

Mr. DiMARIA. It is true that I joined the Communist Party while I was employed on WPA. However, I was not recruited into the Communist Party through the WPA. I was recruited into the Communist Party while attending a mass meeting which certainly had

no connection with the WPA. I might add at this time that the WPA to me was a very important project because it did provide me with work in a period when certainly work was very scarce to be had for many individuals in the United States.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any persons who were responsible for your recruitment into the party active in WPA projects at that time to your knowledge?

Mr. DIMARIA. There were other members of the Communist Party who were employed on WPA, sir. As I subsequently came to know, that is.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you state at this time what your record of employment has been since 1939?

Mr. DIMARIA. I was employed as a local union organizer for Local 155 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, Independent. I was employed—

Mr. TAVENNER. Beginning about what time?

Mr. DIMARIA. About 1943. I was employed prior to that as the executive secretary of the New Castle County Industrial Council, Wilmington, Del. Prior to that I worked at the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Co., the Ocean City Manufacturing Co., the New York Shipyard.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now after 1943, did you continue in your employment with Local 155, UE?

Mr. DIMARIA. I was employed as a local union organizer for Local 155, UE, from 1943 until 1952.

Mr. TAVENNER. What month in 1952?

Mr. DIMARIA. May 1952.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there a period between 1939 and 1952 when you were in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. DIMARIA. Yes, sir; there was.

Mr. TAVENNER. What years?

Mr. DIMARIA. 1945 and 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, let us go back to the time when you were recruited into the Communist Party in 1939.

Were you assigned to a branch or unit of the party at that time?

Mr. DIMARIA. I was, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did it have a name?

Mr. DIMARIA. Yes; it did. It was named the Olney Branch of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. O-l-n-e-y?

Mr. DIMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was that branch located?

Mr. DIMARIA. In the northeastern section of Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us how the membership was made up of that branch of the party?

Mr. DIMARIA. That particular branch of the Communist Party was made up mostly of professionals and intellectuals. I believe, sir, I was the only person who was a member of that branch who engaged in working in the shop.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the officers of that branch?

Mr. DIMARIA. Cea Geiselman and Paul Geiselman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the names, please?

Mr. DIMARIA. G-e-i-s-e-l-m-a-n, C-e-a, and P-a-u-l.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were their offices?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe that Paul Geiselman was branch chairman and Cea Geiselman was membership director.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you spoke of having attended meetings or lectures prior to becoming a member of the Communist Party. How were those meetings organized and arranged for?

Mr. DiMARIA. Prior to my becoming a member of the Communist Party, sir, I did not know. I was informed, by persons I knew, that a meeting was to be held at an auditorium where a leader of the Communist Party would speak on a subject concerning current events, a subject concerning world history or whatever the case may be.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you state you received literature of one kind or another?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is prior to your joining the party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you receive this literature?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I was given a copy of the Daily Worker, or the Sunday Worker, or I was given copies of current pamphlets at the time, which dealt with many aspects of world problems that all citizens were facing at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your recruitment into the party, then, was a gradual affair?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And it was the result of organized effort over a period, some little period of time?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. After joining the Communist Party, were you required to pay dues?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were your dues?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe my dues at that time, sir, were 25 cents per month.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay the dues?

Mr. DiMARIA. To the membership director of the branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was that?

Mr. DiMARIA. Cea Geiselman.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many belonged to this cell, the Olney, to which you were first assigned?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe, sir, approximately 20 or 25.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of the Olney Branch?

Mr. DiMARIA. I remained a member of the Olney Branch until I was transferred to the Wilmington Branch of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, during the period of time that you were a member of the Olney Branch, did you come to a conclusion as to what the main functions of that branch of the Communist Party were?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were they?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, at that time, sir, the major functions of the Communist Party, of this particular branch, were two-fold.

First, it was to sell the literature of the Communist Party, the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker, its pamphlets and its other materials of a printed nature, and secondly to collect dues from the Communist Party members associated with that branch, and thirdly,

to further the education of the individual Communist Party members who were within that branch. I might also state, sir, that the world of 1940 was a great different than——

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you speak a little louder, please?

Mr. DiMARIA. I say, sir, that the world of 1940 was in many respects a great deal different than the situation that we face today. At that time there were many major questions facing the American people, full employment certainly had not been achieved and the Communist Party was developing the theme of how it could provide a way that unemployment would cease, and there would be no need for further unemployed members of our society. Further, the world was fast approaching a world war, and the Communist Party had a program, a plan, a method to attempt to avert such a world war. These were some of the statements, some of the lectures, and some of the discussions that concerned the Communist Party in this particular branch. I might add, also, that a typical Olney Branch meeting would consist of possibly a 2-hour session, the first hour would be devoted to a discussion on current events or a discussion on certain phases of Marxian theory or would concern itself with the economic problems of the day, and the second hour of the meeting would concern itself with the sale of the literature of the Communist Party, the collection of dues and a report by individual Communist members on persons they were attempting to interest in joining the Communist Party. Plans would be laid for the furtherance of that particular type of work for the next period of time prior to the next Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of the education of the members as being one of the functions of this branch cell. By "education," did you mean their education along Communist Party lines or the theory of communism?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What material was furnished as an aid in the education of the members in Communist Party matters?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, there was a Workers School on Walnut Street, in Philadelphia, to which individual members of the Communist Party were sent to be further educated in the principles of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How often did your branch meetings occur?

Mr. DiMARIA. Every 2 weeks, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the meetings held?

Mr. DiMARIA. Usually at the home of Cea Geiselman.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was it that you were transferred from the Olney Branch to Wilmington, Del.?

Mr. DiMARIA. In 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the reason for the transfer?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was approached by a section organizer of the Communist Party by the name of Charles Spencer, who informed me that a position with the New Castle County Industrial Union Council was open, and he suggested that I make application for that job. I did so, and I was hired for the job in the post of executive secretary of the New Castle County Industrial Council.

Mr. WALTER. Who suggested that you apply for that job?

Mr. DiMARIA. Charles Spencer, a section organizer of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time he suggested that you apply for the position did he indicate to you that he had arranged for you to get it?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; he did not, but I do not doubt that such arrangements had been made.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the organization?

Mr. DiMARIA. The New Castle Industrial Union Council, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did it consist of?

Mr. DiMARIA. It consisted of an organization of all of the labor unions in the Wilmington area who were affiliated with the New Castle County Industrial Union Council.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why did this man appear to have the power to appoint you, this Communist, to that position?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he not indicate to you any reason why he felt that you could be appointed to that position?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; he did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or he could be a spokesman for all of the labor unions in the Wilmington area?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, the particular job that I had there consisted of secretary to the council, of taking the minutes and assisting in organizing.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DiMARIA. But he did not discuss with me the arrangements that had been made for my obtaining that job, although I certainly do not doubt that that had been done.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, may we have a short recess?

Mr. WALTER. All right. The committee will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

(A short recess was taken.)

Mr. WALTER. We will proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that the Communist Party organizer who suggested the vacancy to you, and that you apply for it, was Charles Spencer?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had you known Charles Spencer prior to that time that he made this suggestion to you?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I had.

Mr. TAVENNER. Under what circumstances had you known him?

Mr. DiMARIA. He was generally the person who would meet with the branch and advise the branch as to the topics of discussion or the concentration area of where the Daily Worker or Sunday Worker should be sold.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you speak of "the branch," you mean the branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir, the Olney branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether he, at that time, was a functionary of the Communist Party on a higher level than merely of the Olney branch?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir. He was a paid functionary of the Communist Party, and he was the section organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you obtained this position in Wilmington, were you assigned to a branch of the Communist Party there?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did it have a name?

Mr. DiMARIA. Wilmington Branch of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, can you identify members of the Olney branch other than the officers whose names you have already given?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I cannot. That was many years ago, but I remember distinctly who were the officers of that branch.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of the Wilmington group or branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Until February of 1943.

Mr. WALTER. How far is Wilmington from Olney?

Mr. DiMARIA. I commuted daily, sir, and it took me approximately 1 hour to go from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there any connection in any possible way between Olney and Wilmington?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, yes, sir; there is, in a sense, that the Communist Party is organized in districts and the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania comprises as part of its territory Wilmington, Del. The district organizer of the Communist Party of this particular area also serves in the capacity of district organizer for Wilmington, Del.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become acquainted with the members of the branch in Wilmington?

Mr. DiMARIA. There were very few members in the Wilmington branch, sir, and I do not recall specifically at this time how many there were. I remember who the chairman of that particular branch was. He was a person by the name of Dan Slinger, who was the chairman of the Wilmington branch of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name?

Mr. DiMARIA. S-l-i-n-g-e-r.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us further identification of him? Do you know how he was employed at that time?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not. I believe that Dan Slinger was a prominent figure in the labor movement in that area.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your occasion for knowing him?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was introduced to Dan Slinger by Charles Spencer as the chairman of the branch to which I would be assigned in Wilmington, Del.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you meet with him on any occasions?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. How frequently do you think?

Mr. DiMARIA. The branch in Wilmington did not meet with the regularity that the Olney branch did. My meetings with Mr. Slinger usually were for lunch, at which time he would discuss with me certain aspects of Communist Party policy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you stated that your employment there lasted until February of 1943, I believe.

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then what was your employment after that time?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was assigned to the International Union of the Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, the UE. Excuse me, sir, the correct name is the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, which at that time was affiliated with the CIO. I was employed by them in the capacity of international field organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which your employment was changed from Wilmington, Del., to the position with the UE?

Mr. DiMARIA. Sir, if I may, I would like to clarify the fact that the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union was expelled from the CIO in 1949 because of Communist activities. However, in the year 1943 the UE was still a part of CIO.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DiMARIA. In answer to your last question, I knew Tom Delaney. Tom Delaney and I had been friends for many years, and he was employed in a shop at that time which was under contract with Local 155 of the UE. I understood at that time that he had been advised by David Davis that there was a possibility of his being placed on the staff of Local 155 of UE and Tom suggested, or rather in discussions between Mr. Delaney and myself he suggested, that he would talk to Davis about my possible employment by the international union of the UE as a field organizer. He did talk to Mr. David Davis, and I was employed by the UE in February of 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Tom Delaney is the same person who testified Monday before this committee?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And David Davis is the witness who appeared on the same day as a witness?

Mr. DiMARIA. I read in the newspapers, sir, that he did appear here as a witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what David Davis' present employment is?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe, sir, that he is employed in the capacity of local union organizer for Local 155 of the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, at the time that you received that appointment or just immediately prior thereto, you were employed in Wilmington?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, in order to be appointed as a member or as an organizer with the UE, weren't you required to be an employee in some plant in which the UE had a union or with which it had a contract?

Mr. DiMARIA. I had been employed, sir, in the electrical industry, and I had worked at the Ocean City Manufacturing Co. prior to my employment in Wilmington, Del. I might also add that the Ocean City Manufacturing Co. was also under contract to local 155 with respect to collective-bargaining rights.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time that Mr. Delaney suggested that you make this application for employment by the UE, did you know Mr. Delaney to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. I did, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. At that time did you know David Davis to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. I knew David Davis to be a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What position in the Communist Party did David Davis hold at that time, if you know?

Mr. DiMARIA. David Davis was a member of the district board of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated earlier in your testimony today that there was a Workers' School where members of the Communist Party

were sent for further education in Communist Party principles. When did you attend, or did you attend such a school?

Mr. DiMARIA. I did, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you attend it?

Mr. DiMARIA. In 1940.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, that was prior to your employment with the UE?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was that school held?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe that school was located on Walnut Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. In Philadelphia?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the school have a name?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe the name of the school was "Workers' School."

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether it is now in existence or whether it was terminated?

Mr. DiMARIA. It is not now in existence. It was discontinued in 1940.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the reason why it was discontinued?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I know the reasons, sir, from what I read in the newspapers. At that time, I believe, the police department found a bomb in the Workers' School, and that case went to court. I do not remember whether the indictment was dismissed or what happened exactly, but I do know that, as a result of the alleged bomb being found in the Workers' School, the school was discontinued.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was it alleged in substance that the bomb was used for instruction purposes?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is what was alleged, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, during the period you were an attendant at the school, did you see any such thing occur as the use of a bomb in instructions?

Mr. DiMARIA. Absolutely not, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the courses that you studied and what was the general character of the instruction that was given?

Mr. DiMARIA. There were many courses taught.

The history of the United States, the history of the Communist Party, trade-union parliamentary procedure, public speaking, the fundamental works of Marx and Lenin—Das Kapital by Karl Marx; Foundations of Leninism, and so on—were taught. There were courses in most of the basic works of Marxian ideology.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like for you to give us the names of all of the texts and pamphlets that were used that you can recall involving Leninism, and Stalinism or Marxism, in other words, the Communist teachings.

Mr. DiMARIA. Das Kapital was used as a book for an outline of study by Karl Marx, Foundations of Leninism, by Joseph Stalin, was used as a basis for study. Several texts concerning the history of the United States were used as a basis for discussion and study.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether the History of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union was one of the books?

Mr. DiMARIA. The History of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, Bolshevik, was taught, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. State and Revolution by Lenin——

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; that was another course that was taught.

Mr. TAVENNER. Left Wing Communism by Lenin; do you recall that?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; that was taught.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Handbook of Marxism, do you recall that?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, The Handbook of Marxism embraces within it many of the aspects of Marxian philosophy, and many of the books that you have already mentioned are to be found within the text of The Handbook of Marxism.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, Communist Strategy and Tactics, by Linton M. Oaks?

Mr. DiMARIA. That, sir, I am not acquainted with.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a book entitled "On Organization," by J. Stalin, and did you turn that over to the committee?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. This pamphlet, Mr. Chairman, On Organization, by Joseph Stalin is a compilation of excerpts from speeches made by Stalin over a period of years and it deals with the experiences of the Communist Party, of the Soviet Union on matters of organization and it is distributed by the Communist Party of America as a guide on how to deal with certain matters relating to organizational problems.

I would like to have it marked as an exhibit.

Mr. WALTER. It will be marked as "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 1."

(The document above referred to, marked "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you An Outline for the Study of the Economic System, Political Structure and Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union, and American-Soviet Collaboration, by J. Mindel. Did you turn that over to the committee at its request?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes. Would you please repeat your question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you turn that document over to the committee at the committee's request?

Mr. DiMARIA. I did, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. This pamphlet, Mr. Chairman, is An Outline for the Study of the Economic System, Political Structure and Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union, and American-Soviet Friendship, by J. Mindel. It was published and circulated by the education department of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. It is a short history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the October 1917 revolution, to 1944. It apparently is a substitute for the short course of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and it is intended to acquaint the American Communists with the origin and foundation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

I would like to offer it in evidence and ask it to be marked as "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WALTER. It will be marked "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 2."

(The document above referred to, marked "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, from the investigations that the committee has made from time to time, there was an important occurrence in

1944, marking somewhat of a change in policy of the Communist Party. Can you tell the committee what occurred of unusual importance in 1944?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, my own personal knowledge of the change which occurred in the program of the Communist Party in 1944 occurred as a result, actually of Earl Browder's book, *Teheran*, which indicated that American capitalism and Soviet socialism could peacefully exist side by side for many generations to come, and there need no longer be any fear of American capitalism and world socialism engaging in hostilities. This also brought about many changes in the Communist Party work, and organization. I might point out that when this program was advanced by the national leadership of the Communist Party of the United States, the Communist Political Association was formed. The basic aims of the Communist Political Association differed greatly from those of the Communist Party in this sense: The Communist Political Association dealt with the heritage of American history and American freedom. It dealt with a basic program to acquaint the American people in a greater sense of the heritage of struggle the American people went through in order to achieve the fruits of American democracy, and further the work of the Communist Political Association dealt with the work in the neighborhoods, to sell the Communist Political Association literature in the neighborhoods instead of the places where individual Communists may have been employed, such as in a trade-union, such as in a fraternal organization, and so on.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then that represented a departure from the former policy of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you learn at the time, or at any subsequent time that that was merely a device of the Communist Party to promote its ultimate objectives and was not in any sense a surrender of the views of the Communist Party as to world domination and particularly to domination in this country?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, here again, sir, I may only answer from my particular experiences within the Communist Party. When I returned from the service the basic change from the Communist Political Association back to the Communist Party as originally had been organized had already taken place. I was not active in the Communist Party during that particular change. However, I do recall the letter that the French Communist leader, Duclos, wrote, which appeared in the *Sunday Worker* and the *Daily Worker*, criticizing the program that had been adopted by the American Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. And as a result of that criticism, Browder was ousted and the party was returned to its former position?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Would that have happened if the Communist Party, U. S. A., was not a part of the world-wide conspiracy to overthrow this form of government?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, I would be unable to answer that question from my own particular experiences within the Communist Party. At that time I certainly would not have been able to answer it.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. The committee's staff has obtained a photostatic copy of the June 1944 literature bulletin of the Communist Political Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, issued by the Literature Educational Commission.

This bulletin lists various sections of the Communist Political Association on page 2 of the document. I will ask you to examine it and state whether or not you can point out the section of which you were a member.

(Document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me ask the question this way. Can you, by an examination of that chart, identify the group or section of the Communist Political Association of which you were a member?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I can.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the name of it, and how is it described?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, at the top there is a heading "Club," and then there is a listing of clubs, and in that listing appears Olney, and of that club I was a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you read into the record the names of the clubs, as designated on that chart?

Mr. BARKAN. If it is your intention to admit or to ask that the committee admit in evidence this literature bulletin, may I respectfully suggest, sir, that the document will speak for itself, and I don't know what purpose will be served by reading into the record the numbers of the clubs.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WALTER. It will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 3" is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I notice the first club designated is Victory. There is a column appearing after the club with the initial "C" above it. Do you know whether or not that designates or describes the number of Communist literature books that were sold in that club?

Mr. DiMARIA. That would designate, sir, the number of magazines entitled "The Communist," that were sold in that club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then the next column is marked, "Concentration" and do you know what that means, or what that refers to?

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably refer to the number of individual pamphlets which were considered by the Communist Party to be concentration pamphlets for a particular period of time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then the next column has at the heading, "Mass," and do you know what that signifies?

Mr. DiMARIA. The Communist Party issued or had printed a number of magazines, and a number of clip sheets for mass distribution, for distribution to homes or distribution at affairs. That probably dealt with that particular group.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the next column was marked "Marxist".

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably deal with works of Karl Marx or Joseph Stalin or Lenin.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then the next is marked "Miscellaneous" and under it appears certain figures in dollars and cents.

¹ See pp. 4469 and 4470.

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably represent the total cost of the magazines or other literature bought by the individual clubs.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, this sheet shows the transactions in literature for a designated month of the various clubs of the Communist Political Association within this area?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire, Mr. Chairman, to read into evidence the names of the clubs, the Victory Club I have already read.

Do you know anything about the Sam Lee Club, and where it is located?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know anything about the location of the Fred Douglas Club?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. DiMARIA. "24-W," do you know what that designates?

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably designate the twenty-fourth ward.

Mr. TAVENNER. "WC"?

Mr. DiMARIA. I would not know what that referred to.

Mr. TAVENNER. "46-W"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably refer to the forty-sixth ward.

Mr. TAVENNER. The "52-W"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That also would probably refer to the fifty-second ward.

Mr. TAVENNER. "3-CD"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That probably referred to the Third Congressional District.

Mr. TAVENNER. "28-38"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That I would not know, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Our investigation, Mr. Chairman, reflects that that has reference to the twenty-eighth and thirty-eighth wards. "32-47"?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, from your previous statement, sir, I would gather then that that would designate the wards.

Mr. TAVENNER. "5-CD," does that mean Fifth Congressional District?

Mr. DiMARIA. I would say so; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. "22-W"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably refer to the twenty-second ward.

Mr. TAVENNER. Olney, of which you were a member, and which you have already described.

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. "Upper Darby"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That would probably refer to the branch located in Upper Darby.

Mr. TAVENNER. "City"?

Mr. DiMARIA. That probably referred to the branch in central Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Our investigation, Mr. Chairman, indicates that this city club consisted of a very limited number of members restricted to important people within the party.

"N-1, 2, 3"?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what those are?

Mr. DiMARIA. I would not recognize that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then there follows a listing of seven clubs, each of which is prefixed by the figure "8" and reads as follows: "8-MO," "8-TN," "8-TF," "8-TW," "8-TG," and "8-MX," and "8-TO."

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the significance of the number "8"?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir. I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, our investigation reflects that the figure "8" refers to the eighth section of the Communist Political Association, and described professional clubs.

Anthracite?

Mr. DiMARIA. Anthracite would probably refer to the branch of the Communist Party organized in the anthracite region.

Mr. TAVENNER. "SE"?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not recognize that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Lehigh-Bucks?

Mr. DiMARIA. That probably referred to the organization of the Communist Party existing in the Lehigh-Bucks County area.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean of the Communist Political Association?

Mr. DiMARIA. The Communist Political Association.

Mr. TAVENNER. Chester?

Mr. DiMARIA. Probably referred to the Chester organization of the Communist Political Association.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wilmington?

Mr. DiMARIA. That referred to the Wilmington section of the Communist Political Association.

Mr. TAVENNER. I failed to ask you how long you attended the Workers' School.

Mr. DiMARIA. I attended the Workers' School for approximately 7 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the school continuously in session, or did it have regular periods?

Mr. DiMARIA. I attended classes at the school during the evening, classes usually were held from 7 until 11, and the majority of the classes were taught during the evening.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the director of the school while you were in attendance?

Mr. DiMARIA. A person by the name of Otty Heller.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of any of the faculty members, and when you give the names state what subjects they specialized in if you recall.

Mr. DiMARIA. Ralph Glick, I believe he specialized in teaching the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Norris Wood, Sr., I believe he taught certain aspects of American history. Joe Dougher taught trade-union parliamentary procedure, and the history of the trade-union movement in the United States. Mike Gates, another instructor at the school, I do not specifically recall, sir, the particular classes that he taught.

Mr. TAVENNER. After taking the courses of instruction at the Workers' School, did you engage in instruction of any character for the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. During my association with the Olney Branch, I served as the educational director for a brief period of time of the Olney Branch, and from time to time the educational commission of

the Communist Party would issue to all of the branch educational directors outlines for discussion, outlines for general discussions in the branch, and in that sense I did lead many discussions concerning many of the topics that I was given by the educational commission of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did members of the Communist Party on a higher level, that is functionaries of the party, attend your meetings and lecture to the membership on occasions?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of any high functionaries who appeared before your groups?

Mr. DiMARIA. Sam Donchin who was the district organizer of the Communist Party in this area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Spell the name, please.

Mr. DiMARIA. D-o-n-c-h-i-n. Frank Cestare, who attended some of the meetings of the Communist Political Association, of the branches, and also led discussions on certain topics; they are about the only ones that I recall at this time, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Earlier in your testimony you referred to two persons by the name of Geiselman, a man and a woman. Were they husband and wife?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; they were brother and sister.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understand there are two persons by the name of Geiselman, junior and senior.

Which of the two did you refer to?

Mr. DiMARIA. Junior.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee has heard testimony from numerous witnesses in which they referred to fraction meetings of the Communist Party. What do you understand by a fraction meeting?

Mr. DiMARIA. The term "fraction" was used by the Communist Party to describe a unit of the Communist Party within a trade-union. That term was discontinued. Actually it was used approximately in 1940 or 1941, but in the sense that it was used, it was to describe a Communist Party organization within a trade-union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did that mean that the members of that group would be representatives from different cells or branches of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir. That meant that the members who belonged to that particular fraction of the Communist Party all worked in the same establishment, like a local union may have collective bargaining rights with a particular company, and therefore that fraction was made up of those individual Communists who worked in that particular company.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were they necessarily members of the same group or cell of the party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what was the main function of a Communist fraction within a union?

Mr. DiMARIA. The main function of a Communist organization within a union—

Mr. TAVENNER. As distinguished from an ordinary branch of the Communist Party—

Mr. DiMARIA. Would be to specifically concentrate Communist activities within a particular union, whereas a branch of the Communist

Party would concentrate in a particular area of the city. There would be literature to be sold, members to be recruited, funds to be raised—that would all be done in that particular union. Further, the Communist organization would endeavor to direct the political policies of that particular union.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is through the Communist fraction?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you elected to any position or office in the Communist Political Association?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of the office?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was elected to the district committee of the Communist Political Association.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the duties of that committee?

Mr. DiMARIA. Usually that committee met approximately every 3 months, and it would receive a report from the district organizer of the Communist Political Association to the general program of work for the next 3- or 4-month period. There would be discussion and debate over the program and then the program would finally be arrived at and turned over to the various sections and the various branches for the carrying out of the practical work raised by the program that had been discussed by the district committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who served on the district committee with you?

Mr. DiMARIA. There were a number of persons on the district committee. There was Sam Donchin, Ella Reeve Bloor, Red Eddy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name?

Mr. DiMARIA. E-d-d-y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give some further descriptive information regarding that person?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I never knew that person too well, but I understood that that person was active in the Communist Political Association, in the anthracite region, I believe. I may be incorrect, but I know that he was active in Communist circles outside of the city of Philadelphia.

Dan Slinger, who represented the Wilmington group of the Communist Party—

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, just a moment, do you know where Dan Slinger is now or what he is doing?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. DiMARIA. Frank Cestare, Dave Davis, Jack Devine, Tom Nabried, Dan Delano, Bob and Mary Morrell, Jules Abercauph, Walter Lowenfels, Sterling Rochester, and Jessie Schneiderman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether the Jules Abercauph is the same person who ran for mayor of the city of Philadelphia in 1943?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe he is the same person; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us further descriptive information of Walter Lowenfels?

Mr. DiMARIA. Walter Lowenfels is a writer and served for a time, I believe, for the Philadelphia edition of the Sunday Worker.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what position he has now with any organ of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with a person commonly called Red Eddy, or I believe his initials are J. G. Eddy?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is the person that, sir, about whom I answered your previous question, who I understood to be active in Communist Political Association work at that time outside of the city of Philadelphia, in the suburban areas.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the same person?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is the same person; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am not certain whether you named David Davis as having been a member of that group.

Mr. DiMARIA. He was a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Sam Donchin used any other name or was known by any other name?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, Sam Donchin was also known as Sam Don.

Mr. TAVENNER. D-o-n?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did you serve on any commission of the Communist Political Association, and I want to keep separate the commissions of which you may have been a member in the Communist Political Association, and in the Communist Party.

Mr. DiMARIA. I served on two commissions of the Communist Political Association, the educational commission and the trade-union commission.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell about the functions of the trade-union commission.

Mr. DiMARIA. The trade-union commission of the Communist Political Association was organized to receive reports on the work of individual Communist Party members within particular unions, with respect to sale of literature, recruiting new members, with respect to the collection of dues, with respect to raising of funds, with respect to the general work of a Communist within the trade-union movement.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who served on the trade-union commission with you?

Mr. DiMARIA. Dave Davis, Bob Morrell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us further identification of Bob Morrell? How do you spell the name?

Mr. DiMARIA. M-o-r-r-e-l-l. Bob Morrell, I believe, was employed, I am not certain, I do not recall where he was employed at that time. And the district organizer of the Communist Party who at that time, I believe was Jack Devine on that commission, and myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many composed the membership of the educational commission of the Communist Political Association?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, there were several members of the commission. May I have the question again, sir?

Mr. TAVENNER. I asked you how many persons served with you on the educational commission of the Communist Political Association?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, the educational commission of the Communist Political Association was made up of a number of people. Usually a commission was drawn up on as wide a representation as possibly could be given to it.

I don't know specifically how many persons were on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us the names of any persons who served on that commission with you?

Mr. DiMARIA. Dan Delano served on that commission.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name, please?

Mr. DiMARIA. D-e-l-a-n-o, Sam Donchin, Dave Davis, Mary Morrell, and they are the only persons I recall at this time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What relationship was there between Mary Morrell and Bob Morrell, if any?

Mr. DiMARIA. They were husband and wife, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. In carrying out the work of that commission, were high functionaries of the Communist Party brought in here to conduct special classes at any time?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; they were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did William Z. Foster come in as a part of the program?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; he did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the program of education?

Mr. DiMARIA. Of the program of education, yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he conduct classes?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; he did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you name any other persons or any other high functionary who came in and performed that function?

Mr. DiMARIA. Gilbert Green, John Williamson, Betty Gannett.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have spoken of this work in the Communist Political Association and you told us at a little earlier point in your testimony that the Communist Political Association was abandoned and again reconstituted. I believe you said that you were in the Armed Forces during that period of transition.

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then what was the situation that you found when you came back from the service, with regard to the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I returned from the service, sir, and I was invited to a meeting of the Communist Party. It was a meeting of section organizers, and members of the district committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you say section organizers, do you mean of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir. And the topic of discussion was that during the period of time of the existence of the Communist Political Association the Communist Party clubs in the trade-union movement or trade-union locals had been dissolved and the membership of those clubs had been reassigned to the street branches. Therefore, the Communist Party found it very desirable to again reorganize the Communist Party clubs within the trade-union movement. There was a great deal of discussion at the meeting that I attended about what could be done to again reorganize those clubs. Accordingly, a commission was established to reconsolidate those particular clubs of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did that commission have any special name, that is the commission to which you referred as being organized?

Mr. DiMARIA. The name of the commission, I believe, was the commission to consolidate and reorganize Communist Party branches in the trade-union movement. That is about as close as I can recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become a member of that commission?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was elected to that commission; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell the committee now just what was done by that commission, of which you were a member.

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, it was the purpose of that commission to reorganize the Communist Party clubs that had been dissolved during the days of the Communist Political Association in local 155, UE, in General Electric and Westinghouse, and in RCA.

Mr. TAVENNER. And by RCA you mean Radio Corp. of America?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you give us the names of those fields in which a special effort was made to reorganize the Communist Party cells. You said 155, I believe, local 155.

Mr. DiMARIA. Local 155, UE, as a miscellaneous local made up of, or that was comprised of some 56 shops. The Radio Corporation of America—

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, just a moment, do you know the general type of business being conducted by the 56 shops in which local 155, UE, was organized?

Mr. DiMARIA. There were a number of different businesses that the employers with whom we had collective bargaining rights were engaged in. However, a great majority of them, or not a majority but a great number of them, were engaged in the manufacturing of tools and dies.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tools and dies are considered very essential defense materials, are they not?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I would believe so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether there were defense contracts with a number of the 56 shops in which local 155 was organized?

Mr. DiMARIA. Some had defense contracts, yes, sir, and some were engaged in the manufacturing of toys and it was a miscellaneous assortment of businesses, actually, with the exception of one group which was the basic group which produced nothing else but tools and dies.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many of those shops do you think were engaged exclusively in the manufacture of tools and dies?

Mr. DiMARIA. Approximately 20, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, proceed to the next, please.

Did you say Radio Corp. of America was one?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what type of business was that organization engaged to your knowledge?

Mr. DiMARIA. It was engaged in the manufacturing of electrical equipment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you yourself know of anything of defense contracts with that organization?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir, I do not know personally of anything, outside of what general information was obtained through the newspapers.

Mr. TAVENNER. And now name the others. I believe you said Westinghouse was one?

Mr. DiMARIA. Westinghouse Corp. was one.

Mr. TAVENNER. And in general what was the type of work in which the Westinghouse was engaged?

Mr. DiMARIA. The same thing, electrical manufacturing.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then you named a fourth, and what was it?

Mr. DiMARIA. General Electric.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, just what did you do in order to get the Communist Party cells reorganized in those industries?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I worked very closely with Joseph Kuzma, who was the trade-union secretary for the Communist Party in this area. We attempted to arrange to reconstitute meetings of a regular nature of the Communist Party groups in those particular plants. I might say, sir, that with the exception of local 155 our efforts were not too successful. The members of the Communist Party who had formerly worked at General Electric, and Westinghouse, and RCA in the main had left those places at the conclusion of World War II when there were serious cut-backs in production and as a result there were lay-offs.

We attempted to have meetings of persons in RCA but the only successful organization or reorganization of the Communist Party group was within local 155.

Mr. WALTER. I think that this is a good place to recess. The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The hearing reconvened at 2:10 p. m., Representatives Francis E. Walter and Clyde Doyle being present.)

Mr. WALTER. We will proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. DiMaria, at the close of the morning session you were describing to us how you became a member of a commission which had to do with the reorganization of Communist Party cells within industry, and you told us something of the purposes of and the work of that commission. According to my recollection you testified that on your return from the service you met with a group of Communist Party members and that you were selected by that group to be a member of this commission of the Communist Party. Were the members of that group which selected you just rank and file members of the Communist Party or did they constitute some official body of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. They constituted an official body of the Communist Party in the sense that many of the members at that meeting were members of the district committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall how many persons comprised the commission to which you were appointed?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; I believe there were three other members other than myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were they?

Mr. DiMARIA. The commission to which I was elected consisted of Philip Bart, district organizer of the Communist Party—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you speak a little louder?

Mr. DiMARIA. Philip Bart, district organizer of the Communist Party; Joseph Kuzma, trade-union secretary of the Communist Party; Dave Davis, a member of the district board of the Communist Party, and myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the occasion of the first meeting of that commission, which you attended?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was that meeting held?

Mr. DiMARIA. That meeting was held at the home of Philip Bart, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us approximately the time that that meeting was held?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe that that meeting was held, it was during the year 1947, probably in the very early summer or late spring.

Mr. TAVENNER. What of importance occurred at that particular meeting?

Mr. DiMARIA. I had been advised by Dave Davis and Philip Bart to prepare a report on the actual work of that commission, its failures, its successes and its prospects for future work, to be given to the person who was in charge of that work on a national basis, within the UE. I did so, and I prepared such a report.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was that report presented at some future meeting?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, that report was presented at that meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. At that meeting?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. At that meeting; in other words, prior to that meeting you had been directed to prepare this report?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, will you be a little more specific as to what this report was to cover?

Mr. DiMARIA. This report covered the activities of this commission, of the Communist Party, with respect to its successes and failures in reactivating the Communist Party branches within local 155, RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you say that report was to be made to someone from a higher level?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you told at that time to whom the report was to be made?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was that person?

Mr. DiMARIA. Russ Nixon, legislative director of the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Russ Nixon is the same person as Russell Nixon?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe it is.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Russell Nixon present at the time you were given the instructions to prepare the report?

Mr. DiMARIA. No he was not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he present at the time the report was made and delivered?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; he was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any other person present?

Mr. DiMARIA. Philip Bart, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you make the report?

Mr. DiMARIA. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that report made to both Phil Bart and Russ Nixon at the same time?

Mr. DiMARIA. It was.

Mr. TAVENNER. At a meeting of the three of you?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was that meeting held?

Mr. DiMARIA. At the home of Philip Bart, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us more definitely when that meeting was held? I think you have already stated it, but I wanted to know whether you could be more definite as to the time.

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I cannot. My best recollection is that it was in the late spring of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you were directed to prepare this report, who gave you those directions?

Mr. DiMARIA. Philip Bart, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did he advise you about the making of the report, that is to whom it was to be made and the circumstances under which it was to be made?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, as I have already answered, sir, he advised me to make as detailed a report as possible to be given to the person who was in charge of the same type of work that I was functioning on in this commission, only on a national basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is a person who was operating on a higher level in the Communist Party; is that what you mean?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is what I mean; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he tell you at the time that Russ Nixon was the person to whom the report was to be made?

Mr. DiMARIA. He did.

Mr. TAVENNER. And then at the time that you were to make the report, I understand Russ Nixon appeared and Mr. Philip Bart was also there?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, now, tell us what occurred when that report was made, and tell us the substance of the report and everything that occurred that you can recall.

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I gave the report and from the facts of the report itself, the report did not speak of any great success in reactivating the Communist Party branches at RCA, General Electric, or Westinghouse. The only place where the Communist Party branch had again been reorganized successfully was within local 155.

Mr. TAVENNER. And, of course, in that testimony, you are confusing it to the Philadelphia area?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And your observations from this area?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, they are the only areas, or this is the only area that I have any experience with.

Mr. TAVENNER. I wanted to make certain that you were speaking only of the Philadelphia area.

Mr. DiMARIA. That is right; and when I concluded the report, it was discussed in detail and it was pointed out that the main weakness of the report dealt with the fact that local 155 was the least important to the Communist Party reorganization when compared with the great number of people who worked at General Electric, Westinghouse, or RCA, and therefore that more emphasis should be given to rebuilding

the Communist Party branches in those particular places other than local 155.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who pointed that out to you?

Mr. DiMARIA. Both Philip Bart and Russ Nixon.

Mr. TAVENNER. What comment, or what was the language, if you can recall, of Russ Nixon in pointing out that weakness which your report disclosed?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I remember specifically Russ Nixon stating that "I don't give a damn about 155, I am more interested in the building of the Communist Party organizations in General Electric, Westinghouse, and RCA. Unless the Communist Party is going to be rebuilt on a solid foundation within those three plants, then the UE certainly will not be able to carry on its program and its policies in a correct manner and fashion within those plants."

Mr. TAVENNER. Is it not true that the number of persons employed in those three plants you mentioned, RCA and General Electric and Westinghouse, numbered in the thousands?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. That they constituted the mass organizations—

Mr. DiMARIA. Just a moment.

(Whereupon the witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. DiMARIA. Would you repeat the question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; would you read it?

(Whereupon the pending question was then read by the reporter as follows: "Is it not true that the number of persons employed in those three plants you mentioned, RCA and General Electric and Westinghouse, numbered in the thousands?")

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is mass organizations on a large scale?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wasn't the objective of the Communist Party at that time, and at all times, to perfect its organization and to strengthen it and to colonize it in those industries where large mass organizations or large masses of the people worked?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, that has always been the objective of the Communist Party.

Mr. DOYLE. May I have that answer of the witness where he mentioned what Russ Nixon read because I didn't catch quite the end of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will the reporter read it?

(Whereupon the reporter read the applicable answer of the witness as above recorded.)

Mr. DiMARIA. I would like to, if I may, sir, add that the purposes of the Communist Party being so interested in rebuilding the organizations in GE, Westinghouse, and RCA, where great numbers of workers were employed, was because it gave easier access to disseminating the propaganda of the Communist Party, and it gave easier access to the possibility of recruiting into the Communist Party and to carrying on that particular type of activity of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long had you known Russ Nixon?

Mr. DiMARIA. I had known of Russ Nixon ever since my association with the UE. However, that was the first time that I ever met with Russ Nixon as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any comment made by Russ Nixon regarding the possible effect upon the Communist organization in local 155 if there was a failure to properly organize the Communist Party in RCA, Westinghouse, and General Electric?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I cannot specifically recall any direct comment with respect to local 155 other than that which I have already given.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the result of the making of this report?

Mr. DiMARIA. The result of the making of this report was the reorganization of the commission, and the committee was reorganized with different personnel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who took part in the decision to cause that commission to be reorganized?

Mr. DiMARIA. That I do not know, sir. I was not party to the discussion which led to the reorganization of that commission.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that discussed by Russ Nixon and Philip Bart at the time that you made the report?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, no, sir; no; it was not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed, I interrupted you.

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, the only thing that occurred at that meeting is that the report was given, the weaknesses and the strength of the report were accepted, there was criticism of the work of the commission up until that particular point in not having moved ahead at a much faster tempo; and following that discussion the meeting was adjourned officially and purely an informal discussion took place.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, tell us about this informal discussion.

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I recall particularly at that meeting that Phil Bart began to discuss the general situation of the Communist Party in the United States and began to discuss the growing criticism and the sharp and increasing attacks upon the Communist Party in the United States due to its line within the United States itself. He pointed out the possibility that the Communist Party feared that it may find itself declared unconstitutional, and as a result of that fear it began to consider ways and means of preventing such a legislating out of existence of the Communist Party as such.

(At this point Representative Francis E. Walter returned to the hearing room.)

Mr. DiMARIA. I gathered from the discussion that was led by Phil Bart that the party was thinking in terms of organizing more tightly knit, more secretly, or even perhaps another organization that would be in a position to combat the declaring of the Communist Party as an unconstitutional party. It was to at least endeavor to prevent such laws being enacted or if such laws were enacted to endeavor for their repeal.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were present during that informal conversation?

Mr. DiMARIA. To my best recollection, sir, Phil Bart, Russ Nixon, and myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did that conversation take place? Was it at the same place of the meeting that had been held at the home of Phil Bart, or was it at another place?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, it was at that same meeting, however it was an informal discussion which took place after the business matter of the meeting itself had been concluded.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Russ Nixon take part in the conversation?

Mr. DiMARIA. To the same degree that I did, and we listened and we made comments and questioned, but the discussion was led by Phil Bart and he was speaking mostly, I presume, from his own ideas.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, had you received any information from any source that the Communist Party was planning to, or anything that would indicate that they were planning to, form an underground apparatus in this area?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I had not. That was the first time, to my knowledge, that I had heard of the Communist Party even thinking along such lines.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what transpired afterward, to show that it was a definite plan of the Communist Party to establish an underground apparatus in this area?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, in the latter part of 1947, or the early part of 1948, I do not recall specifically, there spread a rumor throughout the Communist Party that the functionaries of the Communist Party were to be apprehended and, in fact, I might add that David Davis left the city of Philadelphia as a result of that rumor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where he went?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not. However, the rumor proved to be foundless. Nonetheless, I was called to a meeting by Philip Bart and Joseph Kuzma, who pointed out to me that notwithstanding the fact that the rumor proved to be baseless, the possibility that such an occurrence or such an event would occur was not to be discounted.

Therefore, he said the Communist Party was thinking in terms of establishing an apparatus which would have within it members of the Communist Party who were not too well known, with the possibility that those members might be able to endeavor to fight to prevent the illegalization of the Communist Party.

I was advised by both Philip Bart and Joseph Kuzma to drop out of activities of the Communist Party, all public activity of the Communist Party, and I did so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that to be done immediately or was it to be done gradually?

Mr. DiMARIA. It was to be done over a period of time. I was to stop attending Communist branch meetings and I was to cease going to the mass rallies of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. But were you to drop out of those meetings instantaneously or gradually?

Mr. DiMARIA. Gradually, sir, which I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the purpose of that was to deceive the members, the rank and file members of the Communist Party, do you think?

Mr. DiMARIA. I would say that the purpose of that was to indicate that there were certain individuals who could not be identified with the Communist Party. At least that would be my understanding of why that decision was reached.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right; if you will continue in your description of what occurred.

Mr. DiMARIA. For a period of time after I had dropped out of all activity of the Communist Party nothing happened. I didn't attend meetings and I wasn't approached by anyone. I didn't have any tasks to perform. I simply performed my duties as a local union organizer for the union.

However, during the latter part of 1948 I was called by Joseph Kuzma and he asked me to meet him in a restaurant which I did. He advised me that another individual had been assigned to the same type of activity as I had been and that the name of that person was Mike Fersick and that I was to begin meeting with him and discuss with him the work that this group could possibly perform.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name of Mike Fersick?

Mr. DiMARIA. I don't believe I know, sir. I think it is spelled F-e-r-s-i-c-k. I may be wrong; I don't know, I honestly don't know.

I want to make clear here that the purpose of this group or the reason for the organization of this group as was told to me was the fear by the Communist Party that it would be declared to be an unconstitutional party, and therefore it wanted to organize a group that would have the possibility of endeavoring to regain constitutionality for the Communist Party. That was the purpose of this particular group.

I discussed this matter with Mike Fersick and that is all that was done. We had discussions concerning the possibility if that should occur of what we should do.

Sometime later I was advised by Joe Kuzma, once again, that another person had been selected by the Communist Party to be engaged in this particular group. The person's name was Jack Mondress. It was suggested to me by the Communist Party that Mike Fersick meet with Jack Mondress and have a series of discussions with him concerning this matter and should Jack Mondress be willing to join this group that a meeting should be arranged with Jack Mondress and myself. That was done.

After several meetings of Mr. Fersick with Mr. Mondress, I met with Jack Mondress in Hunting Park the early part of 1949 on a Sunday morning where we discussed the group and its possible activities.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you let me interrupt you there a moment. Can you tell me any of the particular elements that entered into your consideration of Jack Mondress as being a person suitable particularly for the work you anticipated doing in this secret apparatus?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was advised by Joe Kuzma that Jack Mondress had been chosen for this work. What reasons went into the thinking of the persons with whom Joe Kuzma discussed this matter I do not know, other than this one fact that Jack Mondress had been relatively inactive in the Communist Party for a period of time and it was therefore felt that persons who had been inactive in the Communist Party would be of value in this particular group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what his occupation was at that time?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not know. I believe that he drove a laundry truck, but I may be wrong; I understood that that was his occupation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether or not, or have you at any time since his selection heard, that his occupation of driving a laundry truck fit in particularly well with the plans of your apparatus in the event of difficulty?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; I was informed to that effect by Joe Kuzma that that was important to this group to have someone with mobility who would be able to get around to the various parts of the city and, if need be, by using a laundry truck or whatever means of transportation—

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us any further identification of Jack Mondress? By the way, I don't believe his name has been spelled into the record. Will you spell it.

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe it is M-o-n-d-r-e-s-s.

No, sir; there isn't any other further identification I could give of Mr. Mondress other than I believe at one time he was active in the Teamsters' Union and led a fight in the Teamsters' Union against the introduction into the constitution of a clause stating that Communists could not hold office in the Teamsters' Union. I understand that he led quite a struggle against that clause being introduced into the constitution. Other than that, I did not know of Mr. Mondress' activity.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he successful in that fight; do you know?

Mr. DiMARIA. I do not believe so.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the period that you were a member of this secret apparatus of the party here in Philadelphia, did you have occasion to handle any funds of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us about that, please.

Mr. DiMARIA. I was advised by Joe Kuzma that it would be necessary for me to house funds for the Communist Party. He advised me to obtain a safety-deposit box where such moneys would properly be stored. From time to time he gave me various sums of money to be placed within the safety-deposit box.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the source of those funds?

Mr. DiMARIA. Communist Party funds.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the most that you had at any one time?

Mr. DiMARIA. \$3,800.

Mr. WALTER. Where did the funds come from?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was given the funds by Joseph Kuzma.

Mr. WALTER. Was it dues, money from the sale of periodicals, or how was the money raised?

Mr. DiMARIA. That I do not know, sir. I would assume that it was raised within the Communist Party.

Mr. WALTER. In this area?

Mr. DiMARIA. I would assume from this area.

Mr. WALTER. Did you ever have any reason to believe that any of the money had been transferred here from New York?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I did not. I was not advised so.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any of these funds used by you or any other members of this group personally?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this safety-deposit box used at any time as a personal box by you, or, in other words, were personal effects or money of your own placed in the box?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was used solely—

Mr. DiMARIA. Just a moment.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I don't know if you understood the last question.

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you use this particular safety-deposit box for any funds of your own or of any other individual as distinguished from the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I did not. It was strictly the money that was given to me by the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what denominations was this money turned over to you and how frequently?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I was given money by Joe Kuzma from time to time, usually in the amounts of \$200, \$250, or \$500. Many times the amounts of money varied, and the times that he would give me such money varied.

Mr. TAVENNER. Our investigation in California disclosed that the Communist Party secured tremendous sums from Communist Party members connected in one way or another with the moving-picture industry—that is, screen writers and others—and, in fact, that they paid as much as 4 percent of the tremendous salaries they received into the coffers of the Communist Party, and that that money was sent to New York.

Did you ever receive information that any of the funds could have originated in California which were turned over to you?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I did not. I was never advised as to where the funds were derived from.

Mr. TAVENNER. What disposition was made of the funds?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was informed by Joe Kuzma to place the funds in the safety-deposit box. However, some time later I was advised by Joe Kuzma that another person also was going to be involved in this group. That person was Abe Sokolov. I was told by Joe Kuzma that that money should either be turned over to Abe Sokolov or remain in the safety-deposit box. I received money from both Mr. Sokolov and Mr. Kuzma. I was instructed whether or not to place that money in the box or to give it to either one of those two persons, which I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, when you gave it to either of those two persons, do you know for what purpose it was used?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given any receipt or record of any kind to show that you had given it?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I was not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you give any receipt or make any record of the amount of money you received and from whom?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the number of the safety-deposit box which you used?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe it was 1-444.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a batch of photostatic copies of entrance tickets bearing the signature or purported signature of Samuel DiMaria, beginning with June 23, 1949, and ending with May 14, 1951, numbering 20 in all. Will you examine them and state whether or not those entrance tickets were signed by you and that you did enter the box on the occasions mentioned on those tickets?

Mr. DiMARIA. These are my signatures on the entrance slips to the safety-deposit box.

Mr. TAVENNER. That indicates that you had access to the box on the dates indicated?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer them in evidence as a batch and mark them "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WALTER. It will be marked and received.

(The documents above referred to, marked "Philadelphia Exhibit No. 3," are filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of a person by the name of Abe Sokolov as being one of those who paid money to you and to whom you paid money out of this box. Do you know if Abe Sokolov was known by another name?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe he was also known as Ed Solway.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your first contact with Abe Sokolov?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was informed by Joe Kuzma that Mr. Sokolov had been designated to be in charge of this particular group in the Philadelphia area. I was further informed by Mr. Kuzma that I would receive a call from Mr. Sokolov, which I did. Mr. Sokolov asked me to meet him again at a restaurant where we had a discussion concerning the purposes of this group. At that time Mr. Sokolov arranged with me the possibility of future meetings, and we designated a restaurant for our future meetings where questions concerning our activities in this group would be discussed.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you first become acquainted with Joe Kuzma?

Mr. DiMARIA. I knew Joe Kuzma as the trade-union secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did he reside?

Mr. DiMARIA. In Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether or not he lived at Easton, Pa., at any time?

Mr. DiMARIA. I do not know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where he is now?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, a subpoena has been issued for Mr. Kuzma, but he has not been found.

When was the last time that you saw Joe Kuzma?

Mr. DiMARIA. The latter part of 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, let me at this time ask you to proceed with your description of the activities of this underground apparatus of which you, Joe Kuzma, Ed Solway or Abe Sokolov, and Jack Mondress were members.

Mr. DiMARIA. There isn't much else to report, sir, other than the fact that we would have meetings and discuss various questions concerning the purposes to which we understood that this particular group had been organized.

It was my understanding that this particular group was organized for the purposes of fighting to maintain the constitutionality of the Communist Party, and, further, should the Communist Party be declared unconstitutional, that this group was to be in a position to issue leaflets or agitate within mass organizations for the repeal of whatever legislation led to the illegalization of the Communist Party as such.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever given any equipment of any character?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was given a mimeograph machine by Joe Kuzma to be turned over to Mike Fersick.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was that mimeograph machine to be used and under what circumstances?

Mr. DiMARIA. That mimeograph machine was to be used in the event the Communist Party was declared unconstitutional.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you deliver it to Mike Fersick?

Mr. DiMARIA. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. When?

Mr. DiMARIA. In the spring of 1949.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know to what group of the Communist Party Mike Fersick belonged?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe at that time that Mike Fersick belonged to the group of the Communist Party in northeast Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what official position he had within the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he a member of the underground apparatus to your knowledge?

Mr. DiMARIA. No. I had been advised by Joe Kuzma that Mike Fersick was to be used or was to be involved in this work for the specific purpose of transmitting messages from one person to another.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, he was to be a courier?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he make any recommendations regarding other persons who should be brought into the underground movement?

Mr. DiMARIA. Mike Fersick, you mean?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DiMARIA. We discussed certain people whom Mike Fersick knew, and those names were rejected by Joe Kuzma and Mr. Sokolov as not to be engaged in this activity.

Mr. TAVENNER. What final disposition was made of the safety-deposit box which you handled?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, if I may, I would like to take the opportunity at this time to point out that when I was involved in this work I did not discuss it with anyone with the exception of Thomas Delaney.

At that time both Mr. Delaney and myself were discussing ways and means of dropping out of the Communist Party. To me, at least, this particular work that I was involved in afforded me an opportunity not to be active whatever in Communist Party work, and therefore I stayed in it.

However, in the spring of 1951, at a meeting which I had with Mr. Sokolov, I was advised by Mr. Sokolov of the possibility that this particular group may be called upon or might be called upon to engage in a different type of activity.

I was informed by Mr. Sokolov that there had been consideration of this group's activity in the event of hostilities between the United States and the Soviet Union. I was informed that in that event leaflets should be distributed advising the American people that such a war was opposed to the best national interests of the American people.

I was informed, further, that the Communist Party believed that should such a war come to be—which I certainly hope does not and I believe that everybody in this room certainly hopes does not—the authorities would apprehend all known Communists; and, therefore,

those Communists who were not apprehended were to be organized in a group for the carrying out of such opposition to the general warfare.

In addition, it was pointed out to me that this group might be called upon to hinder the war effort of the United States, especially in the trade-union movement, by slowdowns, strikes, or whatever may be.

When Mr. Sokolov informed me of these possibilities for which this group was organized, I informed Mr. Sokolov that I certainly did not want any part of such activities. The first time this matter was brought to my attention, that I as a member of the Communist Party might be called upon to engage in activities which were detrimental to your country and mine in the event of war between the Soviet Union and the United States, I informed Mr. Sokolov at that specific moment that I was resigning from that group and I was resigning from the Communist Party as such.

After my statement Mr. Sokolov advised me that the funds which were still in my possession must be turned over to him forthwith. The following morning I did obtain those funds from the safety-deposit box, and I turned those funds over to Mr. Sokolov. That was the last time that I met Mr. Sokolov, and that was the last time that I ever met with Mr. Mondress, Mr. Fersick, or Mr. Kumza.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, when you found that the plan of the underground apparatus was to hinder any war effort that might be to the interests of this country in this very important defense area, you severed your connection with the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ascertain from your experience in the Communist Party that there were other groups of a similar nature which would sabotage the defense effort of this country and important industries here in Philadelphia?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, again I can answer only from my experiences in the Communist Party. I had been advised, however, that such organizations of which I had been a part were in the process of organization in other sections of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time ascertain any information relating to similar activities of the Communist Party in other defense areas of the country?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I did not. I was one member of this particular group, and my information dealt specifically with this particular group.

Mr. TAVENNER. This would be a convenient place for a break if it is satisfactory with the committee.

Mr. WALTER. The committee will stand in recess for 10 minutes.

(A 10-minute recess was taken.)

Mr. WALTER. We will proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. DiMARIA, was there any occasion when you gave any part of the funds from the safety-deposit box to Jack Mondress that you recall?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; there was not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever give Jack Mondress any sum of money?

Mr. DiMARIA. I was advised by Joe Kuzma to give to Jack Mondress \$500 for him to keep and to be turned over only to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you give it to him?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that money from this safety-deposit box?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; it was money which was given to me for the specific purpose of giving to Jack Mondress.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what disposition Jack Mondress made of the \$500?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir; he returned that money to me which I returned to Mr. Sokolov.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did the Communist Party interest itself in the activities of the Communist Party in Greece in any way?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, sir, it did; to the extent that I was given a type-written document consisting of two or three pages of material which dealt with the work of the Communist Party in Greece. I was advised by Mr. Sokolov to discuss the contents of this document with Mr. Mondress and then to return it to him, which I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose in giving that statement to you; do you know?

Mr. DiMARIA. To acquaint the members of this group with the security needed to be exercised by the members of the Communist Party when the possibility of the Communist Party being unconstitutional or an illegal organization presented itself.

Mr. TAVENNER. I do not know whether I have given you an opportunity to tell the committee just how the Communist Party functioned in connection with your local 155, UE. To what extent did the Communist Party exert an influence or control over the conduct of the business of local 155 or the election of its officers?

Mr. DiMARIA. Prior to the membership meetings and executive board meetings of local 155, there would be a meeting of the Communist branch within local 155 where the political questions to be raised on the floor of the local were discussed. Further, speakers were appointed on certain particular subjects and persons were designated to make a motion on a particular subject or second a motion on a particular subject.

Prior to elections in the local, or rather prior to the nominations in the local which took place under the constitution and bylaws of the local during the month of November, a meeting of the Communist branch would be held where discussions would take place concerning possible candidates and their being placed in nomination.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did that plan result in an effective control of the UE while you were a member; that is, of local 155?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, it did, with respect to the political questions which came up on the floor of the meeting, with respect to the passage of resolutions which came up on the floor of the meeting and with respect to officers who were elected by the local. It did exercise considerable control over the processes of the local.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, did local 155 take action on matters of foreign relations between the United States and other countries while you were a member?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes, it did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What interest did the organization of the union—that is, local 155—have in foreign relations? Possibly I haven't stated the question clearly. What interest did local 155—that is, the rank and file members of the union—have in the promotion of various principles affecting the foreign relations of this country other than those which came down to it from the Communist Party, if any?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I would answer that this way, sir: That the control of the Communist Party in local 155 invariably assisted the membership in taking action against its own national interests in this sense—that local 155 passed a resolution condemning the Marshall plan, local 155 passed many resolutions condemning the Atlantic Pact, and local 155 passed other resolutions of a similar nature. These resolutions were certainly not detrimental to the policies and to the program of the Communist Party.

Mr. WALTER. As a matter of fact, the official position of the union was taken because of the dictation it received from the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the rank and file membership understand that its policy and its resolutions were being initiated and dictated by the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. I believe it did, sir. That is why certain events took place in local 155, UE, in May of 1952. I certainly believe that it was the resentment of the membership against the continuing policy of the Communist Party within that organization to continually condemn legislation adopted on behalf of and in the interests of the United States while not criticizing any actions taken by the Communist Party of any other land.

Mr. DOYLE. May I ask this: Approximately when did the membership in local 155 to which you refer as coming to realize that the Communist line was controlling their union, about when did that happen? Do you understand my question? In other words, approximately when did the membership in local 155 become aware of the fact that the Communist line was controlling their resolutions? In other words, about what year, if I may make my question clear?

Mr. DiMARIA. I would say, sir, that in 1946 there was a concerted effort to break the hold of the Communist Party on local 155. However, the efforts of those forces were defeated by the Communist Party which was able to mobilize the membership to support the present leadership.

The same sort of a struggle occurred again in 1947, but again the forces which opposed the leadership of local 155 who were members of the Communist Party were defeated.

In 1949 when the UE was expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination, again there was a concerted effort by a group of members within the local to break the hold of the Communist Party. That proved unsuccessful, and as a result many of the shops which previously were in local 155 left the UE and joined again with the CIO.

Again in 1952 there was a concerted effort to break the hold of the Communist Party in local 155. Here again the Communist Party was successful in preventing their elimination from leadership completely, and as a result of the events of 1952 a substantial group of the membership of local 155 left the UE and went back into the CIO.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you consider that the Communist Party has made very strenuous efforts to control UE through the course of the years?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, I might state this: My experiences in UE were primarily with local 155. I had very little experience with the

UE nationally. I did not serve in any capacity other than local union organizer of local 155.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, why was it, if you know, that the Communist Party did make such a consistent fight to control local 155 of the UE of which you were a member?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, I might state, sir, that the reason the Communist Party made such a concerted effort to control the policies of local 155 was to present a picture within the trade-union movement to the American people that the membership of the trade-union movement opposed much of the legislation which was being passed in Washington and much of the legislation which dealt with a foreign-policy nature.

Also, I would say that the same direction was in UE, because I did attend a convention of the UE where certain resolutions were placed on the floor and passed by the UE.

I would state further that certainly there is always a concerted effort by the Communist Party to direct the policies of a union because when it does it finds easy access to disseminate its propaganda and to sell its literature. Also, it finds access to the possible recruiting of additional members to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the importance to the Communist Party to recruit members, say in areas or in groups, such as the community groups or the street groups of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. To direct the activities of community groups or neighborhood groups.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do those groups also form the nucleus of a training area for the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Could the Communist Party function in the United States in an efficient manner in the underground apparatus which you have described if it were not supported morally, financially, and in other ways by the rank and file members of the Communist Party cells?

Mr. DiMARIA. No, sir; I do not believe it could function without the assistance, financially and organizationally, of the individual members of the Communist Party.

However, I do believe that the security measures which the Communist Party has taken have lessened its efficiency and have lessened the opportunities for it, the Communist Party, to present its views either by voice or by printed materials. I believe the security measures taken have lessened its opportunity to recruit new members. I also believe they have lessened the opportunity for the Communist Party to raise funds necessary for its organizational work.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, you have told us of the statement made to you by Joe Kuzma of using the underground apparatus in the event of a conflict between this country and some other country—

Mr. DiMARIA. I was advised, sir, by Mr. Sokolov.

Mr. TAVENNER. By Mr. Sokolov?

Mr. DiMARIA. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, during your experience in the Communist Party, did you learn of any special allegiance that the Communist Party owed to any country, that is, the Communist Party of the United States owed to any organization or any country outside of the United States?

Mr. DiMARIA. My understanding of the Communist Party was that the allegiance of a Communist in America was to America. However, I further understood that communism is a world-wide movement and therefore, necessarily, Communists in America or in China or in South America should aline themselves with each other; but my understanding, sir, of the Communist Party was that the allegiance of a Communist was to America, and certainly their allegiance was to the Soviet Union as well.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, in the event of a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, where would one owe his allegiance if he were a true member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DiMARIA. Well, sir, I would state that each member of the Communist Party would have to answer that question for himself. That question was asked of me and I answered it in my fashion according to my experiences and beliefs, but I don't believe that I could answer for all of the members of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, in what way was that question put to you?

Mr. DiMARIA. The question that was put to me was that there might be a possibility that the group which I was associated with might be called upon to carry out certain activities which, in my opinion, were absolutely detrimental to the American people and to the American workingman. In all of my experiences in the trade-union movement I have worked very hard to endeavor to raise the standard of living of the American worker. I believe very deeply in the free, democratic trade-union movement.

As long as I found it possible to carry out those objectives and remain a member of the Communist Party I did, in my opinion—and I think that my record as an organizer, sir, will speak for itself—but when it was presented to me that I might have to engage in certain activities which would be detrimental to those interests of the membership which I had represented for certain years, I refused to be a party to them. That is why I broke my connections with the Communist Party.

Now, individual Communists will have to make that decision for themselves.

Mr. WALTER. Do I gather from what you say that anybody who at this moment has not broken with the Communist Party feels that he owes his allegiance to a foreign power and not to the United States?

Mr. DiMARIA. That, sir, I could not answer. It is possible that many Communists do feel that they owe their first allegiance to the Soviet Union, but, on the other hand, I believe that there are many Communists who will place their allegiance to America above and beyond any allegiance as a Communist.

Mr. WALTER. I hope that those people will read the testimony that has been adduced here today, and if they do they will certainly learn a lesson from your experience, and the membership of the Communist Party, USA, will dwindle to nothing within hours.

Mr. DiMARIA. Sir, I might like to point out, if I may, that it certainly has not been a happy experience for me to testify before this committee today. However, if there are other members of the Communist Party who as a result of my testimony drop out of the Communist Party, then possibly, to myself at least, it will have meaning.

Mr. WALTER. I am sure if anyone has any regard at all for the

United States, that is, any American Communist, and reads your testimony, he will be compelled to do just exactly what you have done.

Go ahead, Mr. Tavenner.

MR. TAVENNER. I think the story of your experience as you have narrated it has demonstrated clearly how and why you got out of the Communist Party. I want to ask you if your termination of your connection with the Communist Party is final and complete.

MR. DiMARIA. It is absolutely final and complete and was in the spring of 1951.

MR. TAVENNER. If there is anything you desire to add about your reasons for leaving the party, I would be very glad to give you this opportunity to state them.

MR. DiMARIA. Well, I would like to add just this, that it is not a simple matter for any person who has been a member of an organization to suddenly arrive at the conclusion that the years that were spent in that organization have been fruitless and wasted.

I joined the Communist Party in a period of time when—I would like to give you one illustration—I was desperately seeking employment in the late 1930's. My son was about a year old and all he had to drink, which was provided by relief, was a half a pint of milk a day. I couldn't get a job anywhere. I sought employment all over. I walked in any direction for a job.

When I was presented with views that there was a possibility of doing away with unemployment and that there was a possibility of doing away with many of the social injustices of our time, I thought that that was something good to fight for. I joined the Communist Party as a result of those thoughts.

As a member of the Communist Party I have learned that those are not the objectives of the Communist Party because it is only in such times that the Communist Party grows and recruits thousands of new members. The Communist Party grows on the after effects of war. The Communist Party grows out of hunger.

I think that the best method of combating communism and the Communist Party is by the passage of broad social legislation to insure the flourishing of American democracy.

I believe, further, sir, that the American people will agree that the trade-union movement, the free, democratic trade-union movement is a vital necessity to the workingman to improve his standard of living and to improve his basic working conditions.

I think that in the area of debate, and the arena of debate within the American trade-union movement, that the Communists will be exposed for what they are. I have seen that take place in local 155. I have seen the struggle of the honest, free American trade-unionist put up against the control of the Communist Party; and I see that they are winning in that struggle because at this moment I see only the decline and the destruction of the UE, not because it was not a big union and a good union, because it was. It is simply because the Communist Party has subverted it to its own interests as against the best interests of the members of that union.

That is about all I have to say.

MR. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

MR. WALTER. Any questions, Mr. Doyle?

MR. DOYLE. I wish to compliment you, Mr. DiMaria, on your coming and cooperating with this committee voluntarily. I know from

what other witnesses have said yesterday and the day before here in Philadelphia, that certain of them said before this committee they felt that people who refused to claim their constitutional privilege allegedly were stool-pigeons and the lowest form of life. I, nevertheless, wish to compliment you very earnestly and sincerely for taking the position you have taken. I know it was not easy.

But as I have seen witnesses before this committee here in Philadelphia and in California and other places, by and large, the difference between you as a witness and most of the witnesses who have claimed their constitutional privileges, is that too many of the people who have claimed the constitutional privilege are still active in the Communist Party. They have not made a choice like you have made.

Some of those people know that the Communist Party, as told you by Sokolov, according to your testimony as I understand it, would expect you to participate in strikes and slow-downs in the event of a war between our Nation and Soviet Russia. Some of the witnesses who have come before this committee have chosen to hide the fact that the Communist Party in America is dedicated to strikes and slow-downs in national defense in the event of a war between our country and Russia.

You, on the other hand, have chosen to place your loyalty to the United States of America first, as distinguished from them. I wish to compliment you.

Perhaps it is only fair for me to say this: As my colleagues know I have just recently returned from Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Kwajalein, Wake, and other places, and in conferences with American intelligence officers over there they unanimously told me that the policy of the Communist Party in the United States advocating strikes and slow-downs, as you have testified, Mr. DiMaria, clearly emanated from the Soviet Union and that there is an international conspiracy, a world conspiracy. That is what you have designated as world communism. It is nothing less when you take its fake face off but an international conspiracy to use force and violence to overthrow the American form of government.

Today you have given, sir, concrete and incontrovertible evidence to that fact when you testified as you did about what Sokolov told you, that you would be expected to do those things. I want to compliment you, that the first time you learned that is what your duty would be as an underground member, on your resigning rather than becoming a traitor to your country.

For my book if it isn't traitorous conduct, if a man isn't a traitor who advocates the instituting of strikes and slow-downs in American war production in the event of a difficulty with a foreign nation, if that isn't being a traitor, what is?

I am also convinced, and I have enough evidence before me as a lawyer and as a member of the committee, to be aware of the fact that the Communist Party in our Nation is dedicated, with its top leadership and its underground leadership, to the forceful overthrow of our form of government.

I want to compliment you again and I wish you well.

Mr. DiMARIA. Thank you, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. I hope as a result of Mr. DiMaria's coming before this committee voluntarily that other men and women—there may be some

in this room, I want to repeat it, there may be some in this room—will come forward and place the United States of America ahead of initiating strikes and hindering production of war materials in the event of a conflict—God forbid—if one comes.

I want to invite the people of America to place their Nation foremost and to come on and clean up and help America be stronger than ever as a result of helping our national security defend itself against the program of initiating strikes and slow-downs of production as testified to by Mr. DiMaria.

Thank you very much, again, Mr. DiMaria.

Mr. DiMARIA. Thank you, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. DiMARIA, I join my colleague in congratulating you on this display of intestinal fortitude. During the course of your testimony you mentioned the names of a number of people. In conformity with the practice of this committee, the acting chairman extends to everyone of those persons an invitation to give his name to the committee clerk so that he may have the opportunity to either deny what you have said, deny your testimony, or to make an explanation of it.

I don't feel very confident that this invitation will be accepted by many, but there have been occasions when people have put the interests of this Republic ahead of other interests and have come forward and have given to the investigators of this committee very valuable information.

I think you have made a great contribution to the security of America and I am sure that one of the results of your testimony will be that many people will feel ashamed of themselves not having realized before this that they were innocent dupes, innocent or otherwise, of a foreign power.

Is there any reason why this witness can't be excused?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WALTER. The witness is excused with the thanks of the committee.

Will you call your next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will call Mr. Abe Sokolov.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. I am the attorney for Abe Sokolov and I am now presenting to you his protest about being called to testify before just two members of the Committee on un-American Activities because the statute that punishes a person for not testifying requires—

Mr. WALTER. What is your name?

Mr. LONGSTRETH. My name is Walter C. Longstreth.

Mr. WALTER. This man isn't being compelled to testify to anything. He is here in compliance with a subpoena and we trust that he will give this arm of your Government whatever information the committee counsel feels he is able to give us. This is not a trial, and you should know that as a member of the bar.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. His protest is against being required to testify before just two members of the House Committee which consists of 9 members, because the Penal Code that punishes a man for not testifying says that he is to be punished if he does not testify before either Houses of Congress or any committee thereof and does not require him to testify before any subcommittee thereof.

Mr. WALTER. I think that you are mistaken about that. If you will look at the statute under which this committee was created, you

will find the authority extends to hearings before a subcommittee of the full committee.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Now, I have made a protest that he is not required to, and if you overrule his protest, then under compulsion he will testify.

Do you overrule my protest?

Mr. WALTER. We make no ruling at all. If you are attacking the validity of these proceedings, there is a place in which to do that and this is not the place.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. I have told him he doesn't have to testify unless you overrule his protest.

Mr. WALTER. This isn't the forum in which to attack the validity of these proceedings.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. But the Supreme Court in the case of Helen R. Bryan said that it is required to have a majority of the whole committee, and the only reason that she was not defended there was because she refused to make a protest at the beginning.

Mr. WALTER. Let the record show that a protest has been filed and the Chair rules that this is not the place to raise the objection that was raised.

Mr. Sokolov, will you stand and be sworn, please.

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you give this committee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I do.

TESTIMONY OF ABE SOKOLOV, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, WALTER C. LONGSTRETH

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Abe Sokolov.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you used or been known by any other name?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am applying my privilege under the Constitution and the fifth amendment of our Constitution and refuse to answer that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever used the name Ed Solway or have you been known by that name?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. BEALE. Speak a little louder, please, we can't hear.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Sokolov?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I was born in Ukrainia in 1903.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Sokolov, will you speak up a little louder so we can hear you up here, please? I didn't hear that answer.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I was born in Ukrainia in 1903.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Mr. Chairman, it is very disconcerting to my client to be photographed during his testimony, and I now ask you to protect him against this unfair treatment of being photographed while he is being examined.

Mr. WALTER. I haven't heard him protest against it.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Do you protest?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I do.

Mr. DOYLE. There is a constitutional provision in our own Constitution which provides for the freedom of the press.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to this country, Mr. Sokolov?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I can see no reason in the world why the witness should fear criminal prosecution in a truthful answer to a question of that kind, and I suggest that he be directed to answer the question unless he can show some reason——

Mr. WALTER. Do you feel that to answer that question might expose you to a criminal prosecution either for perjury or because of the answer itself?

Mr. SOKOLOV. May I consult my attorney, please?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. SOKOLOV. Well, I do feel that it would involve me and I refuse to answer.

Mr. WALTER. Will you speak a little louder.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I do feel that it would involve me and I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. WALTER. The Chair directs you to answer the question.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. I have advised him that he is relieved from the necessity.

Mr. WALTER. I am not concerned with your advice. I know what it is because I have sat in so many of these hearings throughout the Nation, so I know what your advice is. But we are waiting for his answer, not yours.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I will answer under protest.

Mr. TAVENNER. Please answer.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Now, I made a protest against this thing and I read a decision of our courts throwing out the proceedings where the court did allow that photograph and I say it is very unfair of you, Congressman Walter, to permit that sort of thing.

Mr. WALTER. Now I have been accused of being unfair before and I always consider the source, and it makes very little impression on me.

Now, these photographers, I didn't know they were going to take the picture. I would like to admonish you of the rules of the committee not to take pictures when the witness is testifying.

What is your answer to that question?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Will you repeat the question again?

(Whereupon, the pending question was read as follows: "When did you come to this country, Mr. Sokolov?")

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. SOKOLOV. In 1921.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a naturalized citizen of the United States?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am a citizen of the United States, derivative citizenship.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, then, let us have your father's name.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the basis of my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you receive your citizenship through your father?

Mr. SOKOLOV. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, then, let us have your father's name.

Mr. SOKOLOV. My father's name is Louis Sokolov.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell the last name?

Mr. SOKOLOV. S-o-k-o-l-o-v.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where was he naturalized?

Mr. SOKOLOV. In the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. When?

Mr. SOKOLOV. In 1922.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, a résumé of your educational background?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Evening school and 2 years of college education.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. What school?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Temple University.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you complete the 2 years' work at Temple University?

Mr. SOKOLOV. In 1926.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you now employed?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I have a store; self-employed, store.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where?

Mr. SOKOLOV. In Frankfort.

Mr. TAVENNER. Frankfort, Pa.?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Frankfort, Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Frankfort, Philadelphia?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been engaged in that business?

Mr. SOKOLOV. About 2 or 3 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, how were you employed?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the basis of incrimination.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over how long a period of time were you engaged in work of a character which you say to testify truthfully about might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am sorry; I apply my privilege under the fifth amendment and refuse to answer this question.

Mr. WALTER. You might refresh his recollection by telling him what he was doing. That might be a more direct way to get at it, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. No, Mr. Chairman, I don't believe I could go quite that far. I am not certain, however, that the witness has understood my question.

You have stated that your employment prior to 1926 was of a character which you would refuse to testify about because to do so might tend to incriminate you. I meant to say 1946. How were you employed in 1945?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1944?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1943?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1942?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1941?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1940?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1939?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1938?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1937?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1936?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1935?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1934?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1933?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1932?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1931?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1930?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1929?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I don't remember that far.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, how were you employed in 1929?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I couldn't tell; it is too long a time to tell exactly what I was doing at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your first employment after leaving Temple University in 1926?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I was employed even in those days while I was going to school.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your employment when you completed your training in 1926?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same as prior to it.

Mr. WALTER. Let us get the record straight because there may be future proceedings. In response to questions asked you as to what you did during particular years, you have replied by saying "the same." By that, do I understand you to mean that you refuse to answer the question because under the fifth amendment of the Constitution, as you understand it, you are not required to answer the question?

Mr. SOKOLOV. That is right.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, what was your employment in 1926 after completing your work at Temple University?

Mr. SOKOLOV. It was working in a factory, making quilts.

Mr. TAVENNER. What factory?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Quilts, making quilts.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understood that, but what factory? What was the name of it?

Mr. SOKOLOV. It will take me a long time to remember that—Woods & Logan.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you work there, from 1926?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I couldn't recollect; I'm sorry. For a while anyhow.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you work in 1927?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I can't recollect that far.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you work at in 1927?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I worked in the same trade.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The same trade.

Mr. TAVENNER. What trade is that?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Quilts.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed? By whom were you employed?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Probably the same place.

Mr. TAVENNER. What about the year 1928?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I can't answer that; I don't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. In 1929?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Well, I refuse to answer for the same reason and because I am uncertain of the place.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am reminded that counsel did not identify himself for the record, although he mentioned his name prior to the calling of the witness.

Mr. WALTER. He did identify himself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell your name.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. L-o-n-g-s-t-r-e-t-h, 704 Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Sokolov, you were present in the hearing room during the testimony this afternoon of Mr. Samuel DiMaria; weren't you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Yes; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hear him in his testimony identify you as a member of the Communist Party and one who advised him of certain requirements that he should meet as a member of the underground apparatus of the Communist Party?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am claiming the privilege of the fifth amendment not to answer this question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of the Daily Worker of January 4, 1930, and ask you to look at an article there, the heading of which is "Workers' School of Philadelphia." Will you examine it, please?

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Show it to counsel, also.

(The document was shown to Mr. Longstreth.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you examine the document and state whether or not you see there the name of Ed Solway as an instructor in the Workers' School? Do you see that name?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I see a name in the paper.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what is that name?

Mr. SOKOLOV. That is the way it reads, I imagine.

Mr. TAVENNER. What does it read?

Mr. SOKOLOV. It says "Ed Solway."

Mr. TAVENNER. Does it show that Ed Solway was an instructor in the Workers' School?

Mr. SOKOLOV. That is what it says in the paper.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the Ed Solway referred to in that article?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis, the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Sokolov Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WALTER. It is marked and received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Sokolov Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I show you a photostatic copy of the issue of May 24, 1938, of the Daily Worker, and ask you to examine an article entitled "Pennsylvania Election's Key to 1940, Says Satchel at Philadelphia Convention," and ask you to look at the last paragraph of the article and state whether or not you see there among the delegates named attending the national convention of the Communist Party one Ed Solway.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see the name "Ed Solway" listed as a delegate to that convention?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I see the name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the Ed Solway referred to in the article?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Sokolov Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WALTER. Mark it and it will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Sokolov Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)¹

Mr. WALTER. How long did you use the name "Solway"?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am sorry; I refuse to answer this question on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Sokolov, I hand you Ellis Exhibit No. 2, which is a pamphlet entitled "The Lenin Memorial Yearbook for 1939." There are a number of photographs appearing in this exhibit. I ask you to look at the photograph appearing on the left-hand lower column of the photographs. Does that photograph resemble any person that you know?²

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. SOKOLOV. It resembles, but I refuse to state who it is on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. It resembles—whom does it resemble?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer this question under my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does it resemble you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. It might. I would say it might.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, aren't you reasonably satisfied that it does resemble you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the basis of my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Whose name appears underneath the photograph?

Mr. SOKOLOV. There appears a name there.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is that name?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The counsel can read it. Am I instructed to read it?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am instructed to read it?

Mr. TAVENNER. Just state what appears on the paper.

Mr. SOKOLOV. Under your instruction, I will read it: "Ed Solway."

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that a photograph of you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer under the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to exhibit the photograph to the committee.

¹ See illustration facing p. 4470.

² See p. 4448.

Mr. WALTER. Mark it and let it be received.

(The document was previously marked "Ellis Exhibit No. 2.")¹

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Walter Steele appeared as a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on August 16, 1938, and according to his testimony he identified one Ed Solway as a member of the State committee of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania. Were you the Ed Solway referred to in that testimony?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you ever a member of the State committee of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Max Helfand?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time turn over any funds of the Communist Party or any other funds to Samuel DiMaria?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Joe Kuzma?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in the picketing of the Federal Courthouse, Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, on September 25, 1948, protesting the indictment of the 12 Communist Party leaders in New York City?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. I show you a photograph of the picket line and ask you to see if you can identify the person carrying the first standard appearing in the picket line.

(The photograph was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you examine the photograph and state whether you can identify the person shown to be carrying the first placard, the first from your left.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer this question for the same reason.

Mr. WALTER. Does that person look familiar to you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I can't discuss it for the same reason, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Sokolov Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WALTER. It is received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Sokolov Exhibit No. 3," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. It is noted that the first placard reads as follows, that is, the first from the left, the one asked you about: "We demand dismissal of indictments against 12 Communist leaders." Did you advocate the dismissal of the indictments against the 12 Communist leaders at any time?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you at any time been engaged in activities of the Communist Party as a member of it?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WALTER. Do you have any questions?

¹ See pp. 4444-4468.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Sokolov, under what name were you naturalized when your father took his citizenship and you claim derivative citizenship?

Mr. SOKOLOV. The name that I am, Sokolov.

Mr. DOYLE. The name that you have?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you ever change your name in any court proceeding?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am sorry, I can't testify on this question for the same reason.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, I am asking you about a public proceeding in our country. Did you ever appear in court on a change of name? I am not asking you about anything secret or anything that might be criminal. I didn't know it was criminal or that there was a possibility of being criminal to change your name in a public court proceeding.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am sorry, but I can't answer. I base myself on the privilege of the fifth amendment to our Constitution.

Mr. DOYLE. Where do you now reside?

Mr. SOKOLOV. 2433 North Thirty-third Street.

Mr. DOYLE. What is your occupation now?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I have a store.

Mr. DOYLE. What store?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Quilts.

Mr. DOYLE. Where?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Frankfort.

Mr. DOYLE. What street address?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Orthodox.

Mr. DOYLE. What is the number of the place?

Mr. SOKOLOV. 2015.

Mr. DOYLE. Do you give your full time to that occupation?

Mr. SOKOLOV. That is right.

Mr. DOYLE. I beg your pardon?

Mr. SOKOLOV. That is right.

Mr. DOYLE. Full time?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Were you ever a member of the Nazi Bund?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am sorry, but I can't answer for the same reason.

Mr. DOYLE. Did you ever serve in the military in the interest of the United States?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am sorry, I can't answer this question.

Mr. WALTER. Do you think it might incriminate you to admit that you had been in the armed services of the United States? Is that what I am to understand? The Chair directs you to answer that question.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am willing to answer more than one question.

Mr. WALTER. You answer that particular question.

Mr. SOKOLOV. Provided you give me a chance.

Mr. WALTER. Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. SOKOLOV. You know very well that I have not been in the Army and I haven't served, so that question is quite obvious.

Mr. WALTER. It is quite obvious for other reasons, but I didn't know. Now, did you or did you not serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. SOKOLOV. You instruct me to answer this question?

Mr. WALTER. I instruct you.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I did not serve.

Mr. WALTER. All right.

Mr. DOYLE. You heard Mr. DiMaria testify that you had told him that it would be necessary for him to participate in advocating the institution of strikes and slowdowns in American war production in the event of war between Russia, the Soviet Union, and the United States. You heard him state that in substance, didn't you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. Not exactly; I didn't pay attention to it.

Mr. DOYLE. You were right in the front row with your lawyer. I noticed you all afternoon, I think.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I am afraid that he himself didn't pay attention to what he said, either.

Mr. DOYLE. You mean you sat in the front row and didn't hear what he said?

Mr. SOKOLOV. No. He is a stool pigeon and a rat and he doesn't deserve any more than that.

Mr. WALTER. I wish you would speak English so I can understand you when you are applying those terms to that good American.

Mr. DOYLE. You heard—

Mr. LONGSTRETH. I object to your remark. Please have it entered in the record.

Mr. WALTER. It is in the record and it will remain.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. I object to that remark.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Sokolov, you heard him testify that you had told him as a member of the Communist Party—and you heard him state that you were a Communist—that you gave him instructions that it might be necessary for the group that he was in and you were in and the Communist Party to participate in strikes and advocating strikes and slowdowns in war production in the event of a war with Russia, didn't you?

Mr. SOKOLOV. What is the question?

Mr. DOYLE. You heard my question. You heard him state that in substance?

Mr. SOKOLOV. What is your question?

Mr. DOYLE. My question is, Did you hear him?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I heard him say something to that effect.

Mr. DOYLE. Do you deny it or not?

Mr. SOKOLOV. I refuse to answer this question—

Mr. DOYLE. Of course.

Mr. SOKOLOV. Under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, this is your chance to deny that sort of thing. That is why I gave it to you deliberately.

Mr. SOKOLOV. No—pardon me. May I say something at this moment in answer to your question?

Mr. DOYLE. I think that that is all.

Mr. WALTER. Anything further?

Mr. BEALE. You have answered the question.

Mr. SOKOLOV. I haven't answered the question.

Mr. WALTER. Is there anything further?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Is there any reason why the witness shouldn't be excused?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Don't you think that instead of excusing him from this subpoena that the subpoena should be held open so that he could testify on the 18th of November when these hearings will be continued?

Mr. TAVENNER. It may be advisable to do so.

Mr. WALTER. All right. The witness is instructed that the subpoena under which he was required to appear on this day and testify before this committee is continued until the 18th of November, Washington, D. C., at the committee room of the Committee on Un-American Activities. The committee room is in the Old House Office Building.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, sir.

Mr. WALTER. We are going to have adjourn at this point, Mr. Tavenner.

The committee stands adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 p. m., a recess was taken until 10 a. m., Thursday, October 16, 1952.)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1952

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met at 10 a. m., pursuant to recess, in Federal Courtroom No. 1, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representative John S. Wood (chairman).

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., assistant counsel; John W. Carrington, clerk; Raphael I. Nixon, research director; W. Jackson Jones, Earl L. Fuoss, and Frank Bonora, investigators; and Thelma Searce, staff member.

Mr. Wood. The hearing will be in order.

Let the record show that as chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, and acting under the authority of the resolution establishing that committee, I have set up for the purposes of continuing the hearing today a subcommittee consisting of one, that one member being the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wood, who is present.

Mr. Tavenner, whom do you have as the first witness?

Mr. LONGSTRETH. May I make an application to you, Mr. Chairman? I am the attorney for Abe Sokolov who testified yesterday, and at the conclusion of his testimony he was required to appear before your committee in Washington on November 18. Now, that would be a tremendous hardship on him because he has a store in which there is no assistant to help him out, and it would be subjecting him to prosecution both in the District of Columbia and in the Eastern [Judicial] District of Pennsylvania for refusal to answer; and it seems hard to put him to two prosecutions for the same offense.

In view of the testimony against him given yesterday by Samuel DiMaria, it is obvious that it is not wise for him to answer questions, and he refuses. It would just be putting the Government to additional expense to bring him to Washington, and wasting the time of your committee just for a repetition of "I refuse to answer"; and so I am asking you to excuse him from coming to Washington.

Mr. Wood. The motion is overruled.

Who do you call, please?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Michael Fersick.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Mr. Chairman, I represent Michael Fersick, and I now present to you his objection to testifying before—

Mr. WOOD. You have the right, under the rules of this committee, to confer with your client as often as you see fit and to give him such instructions or advice as may be necessary. The witness will make his own choice as to whether or not he answers his questions.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. But I am putting a formal application in advance, as the Supreme Court of the United States——

Mr. WOOD. I have already ruled.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. The Supreme Court——

Mr. WOOD. I have already ruled.

Will you stand and be sworn.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Wait a minute. Say, "I object to testifying before less than five members of this committee."

Mr. FERSICK. Could I talk with you for just a moment?

Mr. WOOD. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. You object first before you testify.

Mr. WOOD. He has been asked to be sworn.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. Put in your objection before you are sworn.

Mr. FERSICK. Could I consult with my attorney before being sworn?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. FERSICK. Thank you.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. WOOD. Will the witness raise his right hand and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you will give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. FERSICK. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Have a seat.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL FERSICK, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, WALTER C. LONGSTRETH

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. FERSICK. Michael Fersick.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. FERSICK. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record.

Mr. LONGSTRETH. I am Walter C. Longstreth, of 704 Bailey Building, Philadelphia. I am asking, Mr. Chairman, that you prohibit these photographers from taking pictures; they are upsetting my client.

Mr. WOOD. Does the witness object to being photographed?

Mr. FERSICK. Well, it is annoying.

Mr. WOOD. Then, I understand from that that you do object.

Mr. FERSICK. I object.

Mr. WOOD. I am asking the photographers to refrain from taking pictures.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell your last name, Mr. Fersick?

Mr. FERSICK. F-e-r-s-i-c-k.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you appear here, Mr. Fersick, in response to a subpoena served upon you by Mr. Earl Fuoss, investigator of the House of Representatives?

Mr. FERSICK. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the subpoena, with the return thereon, in evidence and ask it be marked "Fersick Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WOOD. Very well; it will be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Fersick Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Fersick?

Mr. FERSICK. January 7, 1918, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, a brief account of your educational training?

Mr. FERSICK. I attended grammar school and completed high school here in Philadelphia. I graduated in 1935.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you presently employed?

Mr. FERSICK. I am an automobile salesman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside?

Mr. FERSICK. 1802 North Franklin Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been employed as an automobile salesman?

Mr. FERSICK. Approximately 5 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, what was your employment?

Mr. FERSICK. I was a shopworker.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where?

Mr. FERSICK. At various shops.

Mr. TAVENNER. What shops?

Mr. FERSICK. Starting from my completion of high school, I worked at Countz & Eckman.

Mr. TAVENNER. What year would that be?

Mr. FERSICK. I don't recollect the exact year; I couldn't say exactly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, approximately.

Mr. FERSICK. I would say 1936.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right; beginning in 1936, what has been your employment?

Mr. FERSICK. I am just trying to think.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am not trying to hurry you.

Mr. FERSICK. Well, it is not clear to me. I had several—in fact, many—jobs from 1936 to 1939 in various shops. I worked in a large factory and I worked in a silk factory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well; begin with 1939.

Mr. FERSICK. In 1939, I was employed at the Atlantic Elevator in Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you work there?

Mr. FERSICK. From 1939 until 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your work?

Mr. FERSICK. I was a bench mechanic for most of the time, and toward the end I was an electrician.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1943, were you affiliated in any manner with the Young Communist League?

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FERSICK. I rely on my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States and refuse to reply to that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you recruited into Branch 50 of the Fifth District of the Communist Party in March of 1943, and assigned to the Metals Branch or the Metal Branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. FERSICK. I refuse to reply for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you stated you were employed from 1939 to 1946, by whom did you say that you were employed?

Mr. FERSICK. May I hear that question again?

Mr. TAVENNER. By whom were you employed from 1939 to 1946? I didn't understand; so will you tell me that?

Mr. FERSICK. I worked at the Atlantic Elevator.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you belong to a union during that period of time?

Mr. FERSICK. I did, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What union was it?

Mr. FERSICK. Local 155.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the UE?

Mr. FERSICK. That is right, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold any position in the local?

Mr. FERSICK. I was a department steward in my shop.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am sorry.

Mr. FERSICK. I was a department steward in my shop.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a steward in 1943?

Mr. FERSICK. I could not be sure, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, will you tell the committee the period over which you were a steward, as nearly as you can.

Mr. FERSICK. I know I was a steward there for a period, but the exact time I don't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you remember how many years you were a steward?

Mr. FERSICK. To the best of my recollection, I would say 3 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time, were you also on the executive committee of your local 155?

Mr. FERSICK. Not that I remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time a member of the executive committee of local 155?

Mr. FERSICK. Not that I remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold any—excuse me, you may confer.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold any other position besides that of steward, shop steward, in your local 155?

Mr. FERSICK. I think that I was a member. I am not sure of my capacity, but I think I was chairman of a youth committee, whose sole responsibility was to keep in contact with the boys in the service, send them packages.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you in the armed services during any period?

Mr. FERSICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What years?

Mr. FERSICK. November 1943 to May 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Daily Worker Press Club at any time?

Mr. FERSICK. Relying on the fifth amendment, I refuse to testify.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time a delegate from the Kensington Club of the Communist Party to a district convention of the Communist Party?

Mr. FERSICK. Relying upon my privilege under the fifth amendment, I decline to testify.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you present in this hearing room yesterday when Mr. Samuel DiMaria testified?

Mr. FERSICK. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hear his testimony relating to your activities in the Communist Party; I am asking you merely if you heard his testimony regarding your activities?

Mr. FERSICK. I heard it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you, according to his testimony, meet with Samuel DiMaria and Joseph Kuzma, in early 1949, for the purpose of discussing your assignment as a courier and contact man for the underground apparatus of the Communist Party in Philadelphia?

Mr. FERSICK. I rely on my privileges of the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you, as testified by Mr. DiMaria, in your capacity as courier or contact man, meet with Jack Mondress and discuss with him activities relating to the underground apparatus of the Communist Party in Philadelphia?

Mr. FERSICK. Relying upon my privileges of the fifth amendment, I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. DiMaria, in the course of his testimony, stated that he had delivered a mimeograph machine to you to be used by the Communist Party under certain circumstances. Was that testimony true or false?

Mr. FERSICK. Relying upon my privileges of the fifth amendment, I decline to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you discuss with Mr. DiMaria, or any other person, the names of those who might be recruited into the underground work of the Communist Party in Philadelphia?

Mr. FERSICK. I decline to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. DiMaria identified you as a member of the Communist Party. Were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. FERSICK. Relying on my privileges of the fifth amendment, I decline to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. FERSICK. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you participate in a picket-line demonstration at the Federal Courthouse, Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, on May 3, 1950?

Mr. FERSICK. I assert my privileges under the fifth amendment and decline to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photograph of what appears to be a picket line and certain individuals are marked with ink, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and so forth. I will ask you to look at the photograph of the person marked "No. 4" and state whether or not you can identify that individual.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FERSICK. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does the photograph resemble you?

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FERSICK. Relying on my privileges of the fifth amendment, I decline to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the photograph in evidence and ask that it be marked "Fersick Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WOOD. It will be admitted as Fersick Exhibit No. 2.

(The document above referred to, marked "Fersick Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. No further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. WOOD. Who is the next witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Sterling Rochester.

Mr. WOOD. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you will give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I do.

Mr. WOOD. Have a seat.

TESTIMONY OF STERLING ROCHESTER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, A. HARRY LEVITAN

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Mr. Sterling Rochester.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. LEVITAN. A. Harry Levitan, 1412 Fox Building. If the chairman of this committee, please, I do not think it is conducive to the decorum of this proceeding to permit the constant taking of pictures and I object to it. I respectfully suggest that the chairman of this committee make this ruling before the taking of the pictures and not afterward.

Mr. WOOD. I have called attention of counsel to the same rule of the committee, that I presented to counsel before him, and that is that counsel before this committee are permitted to consult with his client and give him such advice as is necessary. If the witness objects I would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. ROCHESTER. I object, not from a point of view of the picture but because it is annoying.

Mr. WOOD. I will ask the photographers—

Mr. LEVITAN. May I say that this rule is made after the pictures are taken? I think that it would be well within the powers of this chairman—

Mr. WOOD. The rule was made immediately upon being notified by the witness that he objected to it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think the record should also show that photographs were not being taken while the witness was being interrogated.

Mr. LEVITAN. The record might also show, if the chairman please, that the pictures were being taken as I was—

Mr. WOOD. I have already ruled, and if you do not respect the ruling you will have to leave the room.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Rochester?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I was born in—

Mr. LEVITAN. Excuse me, may it please the board, and may I ask that the record show that on behalf of Mr. Rochester I object to the questioning by you as chairman of this board on the ground that a quorum of the subcommittee or of the committee is not present.

Mr. WOOD. A quorum of the subcommittee is present, in fact, the whole subcommittee is present, but the objection will be noted.

Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I was born, according to my parents, in the State of Maryland, Quincy County, 1901.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what your educational training has been?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Eighth grade.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you now employed?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I am a leather worker.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside?

Mr. ROCHESTER. At 2346 North Orkney Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been employed as a leather worker?

Mr. ROCHESTER. For over 6 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. By whom are you employed?

Mr. ROCHESTER. A. J. Workman & Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that employment, how were you employed?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, prior to that I was in the service.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many years were you in the service?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Two years, 10 months, and 23 days.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you go in and when did you come out?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I went in on the 12th of January in 1943, and I came out the 4th of December 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to your service in the Army, how were you employed?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, I have been employed at a box factory, Nickol's Box Factory, and I was employed at Campbell Soups.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment, when were you employed at Campbell Soup?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Back in about 1923 and again, I think, around 1925 or 1926.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, since that time, how have you been employed, up until the time you went into the service?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, I have been, as I said, employed in a box factory, and I have been employed—

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you employed at the box factory?

Mr. ROCHESTER. For a number of years, from a period ranging from 1921 or 1922.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now I asked you just since 1928.

Mr. ROCHESTER. From 1928 up until the present—

Mr. TAVENNER. What box factory was that?

Mr. ROCHESTER. C. W. Nickols.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then what was your next employment?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, I was employed as a construction worker at various times, and also—

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Let us see if we can fix the dates.

Mr. ROCHESTER. The date?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, I worked as a construction worker during different times, during the 1920's.

Mr. TAVENNER. We are up past the 1920's now.

Mr. ROCHESTER. You want to go into the 1930's?

Mr. TAVENNER. Let us come up to the 1930's.

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, I worked for Stone & Webster, I think it was, for a short period around 1933. Then, of course, that was during the time of the depression, and I worked at odd jobs on the wharf on Callowhill Street, loading and unloading trucks.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over what period of time?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I would say over a period of about 3 years during that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be 1933 up to 1936, approximately.

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, probably it was not that long, I will say for about, maybe, 2 years up to that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would bring us up to 1935, and then how were you employed from 1935 on to 1943?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, at that particular time—I will have to refuse to answer that question because to answer that question may tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that cover the entire period from 1935 to 1943? You don't mean for it to cover that period of time, do you?

Mr. ROCHESTER. No, sir. Not that period.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, give us your employment during all of the period of time between 1935 and 1943 except that period which you claim an answer to the question might tend to incriminate you.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. Well, for what years?

Mr. TAVENNER. Beginning with 1935, how were you employed in 1936?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I have to refuse to answer because the answer to that question might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed in 1937?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I will have to refuse to answer that question because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WOOD. Let me call your attention, please, to the fact you are under no compulsion here to refuse to answer any questions, and so when you state you have to refuse, please don't let us have a misunderstanding about it. If you desire to refuse, it is your voluntary act and not in compulsion.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed in 1938?

Mr. ROCHESTER. In 1938, to the best of my ability, I worked as a door-to-door salesman for the J. R. Watkins & Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain employed with that company?

Mr. ROCHESTER. For about a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed during the rest of the period?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I worked on a moving van.

Mr. TAVENNER. In Philadelphia?

Mr. ROCHESTER. In Philadelphia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you out of the continental United States during the years 1936 and 1937?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I refuse to answer because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever apply for a passport to travel to a foreign country?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I will have to refuse to answer because the answer to that question might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WOOD. And for that reason do you refuse to answer? For the reason you have stated, do you decline to answer the question?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That it might incriminate me; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a copy of the Daily Worker of July 14, 1937, in which there appears an article entitled, "Lincoln Battalion Heroes Describe Fighting in Spain." Do you see the article?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see the article.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you find there listed as one of the fighters in Spain the name "Sterling Rochester"?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see the name of Sterling Rochester.

Mr. TAVENNER. Listed as one of the fighters in Spain.

Mr. LEVITAN. Excuse me, sir.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see it, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you the Sterling Rochester referred to in that article?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I will have to refuse to answer because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the photostatic copy of the Daily Worker in evidence and ask that it be marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. WOOD. It will be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 1," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever participated in the organization work of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Inc.?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I refuse to answer because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a publication entitled, "Volunteer for Liberty," and I will ask you to look at page 10. It is the November 1946 issue. This publication is the official publication of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Looking on page 10, do you find the listing of the name "Sterling Rochester," as a member of the national board?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the organization, Abraham Lincoln Brigade?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that name listed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see it listed as a member of the national board of the organization?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Yes; I see it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the national board of that organization?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I have to refuse to answer because to answer that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. WOOD. It may be admitted.

(The document above referred to, marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 2," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. In the Daily Worker of January 7, 1939, on page 8, there appears an announcement of welcome for one Sterling Rochester, Spanish veteran. Will you examine the photostatic copy of the issue of that date and state whether or not the name of Sterling Rochester appears there, in connection with the welcome being extended him?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you also note that the article welcomes Sterling Rochester into the twentieth ward branch of the Communist Party on Sunday, January 8, at 1743 Eighth Street, or rather shows an announcement of a welcome that would be given to him at that place and at that time?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you welcomed by the twentieth ward branch of the Communist Party on Sunday, January 8, at 1743 Eighth Street, as shown by that article?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I have to refuse to answer, sir, the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. WOOD. It may be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 3," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee how you were recruited to fight in Spain, if you were so recruited?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That question I have to refuse to answer, sir, the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Daily Worker of May 24, 1938, lists one Sterling Rochester as an alternate delegate to the national convention of the Communist Party to be held in Madison Square Garden, in New York City, on May 26, of that year. Will you examine the photostatic copy, and state whether or not you see the name of Sterling Rochester so listed?

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you an alternate delegate to that convention as stated in the issue of the paper?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I have to refuse to answer that, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked as "Rochester Exhibit No. 4."

Mr. WOOD. Let it be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 4," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. There has been introduced in evidence a page of the Lenin Memorial Yearbook of 1939, and it has been referred to as Ellis exhibit No. 2. I ask you to look at Ellis exhibit No. 2.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you state whether or not you see on the page presented to you, a photograph on the left-hand column of photographs, the one that appears second from the top of the page and state whether or not you can identify the individual whose picture appears there.¹ You are not looking at the picture.

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to identify that picture, sir, because the identification of that picture might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. What name appears under the photograph?

Mr. ROCHESTER. The name of Sterling Rochester.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you see any similarity between that picture and yourself?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you look at it?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see the picture, sir. I refuse to answer that, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a document which is also an Ellis exhibit. This document or exhibit is a campaign document issued by the Communist Party for the November 3, 1938, election.² Do you find the name of Sterling Rochester—

Mr. ROCHESTER. Excuse me just one moment, please.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you find the name Sterling Rochester listed there as a candidate for magistrate in the city of Philadelphia, on the Communist Party ticket?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see the name of Sterling Rochester.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is it listed there as a candidate for magistrate on the Communist Party ticket?

Mr. ROCHESTER. It is.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that refer to you?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I have to refuse to answer that question, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. The official records of the Department of State, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a photostatic copy of which I now show you lists as a presidential elector one Sterling Rochester for the year 1940. Will you examine that photostatic copy of the official records of the State Department and state whether or not your name does appear there as a presidential elector?

(The document was handed to the witness.)

Mr. LEVITAN. Excuse me a moment, sir.

(Witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a presidential elector on the Communist Party ticket for 1940?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, the answer to that might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 5."

Mr. WOOD. It will be received.

¹ See p. 4448.

² See last illustration in this publication, on unnumbered page.

(The document above referred to, marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 5," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated you were in the military service from June 12, 1943, to December 4, 1945.

Mr. ROCHESTER. Not June.

Mr. TAVENNER. January 12, I am sorry. January 12, 1943, to December 4, 1945. In what branch of the service were you a member?

Mr. ROCHESTER. The Navy.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the highest rank?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Steward, third class.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, do you recall after leaving the service, on February 26, 1946, having appeared at a meeting in Philadelphia which was a Lenin memorial meeting of the Communist Party held at the Metropolitan Opera House at Broad and Poplar Streets, in which you were wearing the uniform of a chief petty officer of the United States Navy?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that question because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. LEVITAN. Will you excuse me?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. I would like to add that according to my rating in the Navy, I have a right to wear the uniform that resembles that of a petty officer—chief petty officer.

Mr. TAVENNER. One that resembled it, did you say?

Mr. ROCHESTER. That is what I said.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, did you at any time after leaving the service, wear a uniform of a petty officer, or of a chief petty officer?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you wear a uniform that resembled that of a uniform of a chief petty officer?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you were discharged from the Navy?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you address a meeting as a speaker at the Metropolitan Opera House while you were wearing a uniform that was the uniform of a chief petty officer or one that resembled that of a uniform of a chief petty officer?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that question, sir; the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of the August 3, 1951, issue of the Daily Worker, and there you will see in the center of the page an article entitled "Negro Labor Leaders Urge Court Review of Smith Act."

Mr. LEVITAN. Pardon me, I think the title is, "Philadelphia Negro Leaders," and the word "labor" is not in there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me ask the witness to read the title that he has in front of him.

Mr. ROCHESTER. It says, "Philadelphia Negro Leaders Urge Court Review of Smith Act."

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you find in that article the name of Sterling Rochester, executive board member of local 30, International Fur and Leather Workers, as one of the signers of an appeal to President Truman with regard to the Smith Act.

Mr. ROCHESTER. I see that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was your name procured for use in that connection?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 6."

Mr. WOOD. It will be received.

(The document above referred to, marked "Rochester Exhibit No. 6," is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the executive board of local 30, International Fur and Leather Workers?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ROCHESTER. Yes; I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the executive board of local 30, International Fur and Leather Workers on August 3, 1951?

Mr. ROCHESTER. Yes; I was a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you in this hearing room during the testimony of Mr. Thomas Delaney?

Mr. ROCHESTER. No; I was not here.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Thomas Delaney, in his testimony on Monday, identified you as a person known to him to be a member of the Communist Party. Was he truthful in making such an identification or was he in error about it?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me, and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that, sir, because the answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ROCHESTER. I refuse to answer that, sir. The answer to that might tend to incriminate me and therefore I plead the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will call Detective Charles MacBride.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. MacBride, will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you will give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MACBRIDE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES WILLIAM MacBRIDE

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. MACBRIDE. Detective Charles William MacBride.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are employed by the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. MACBRIDE. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been a detective in the employment of the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. MACBRIDE. Since 1930, April 17, 1930.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have an occasion to attend a meeting on February 26, 1946, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia?

Mr. MACBRIDE. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. The witness just preceding you on the witness stand was one Sterling Rochester. Did you see him at that meeting?

Mr. MACBRIDE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occasion for your being present at that meeting.

Mr. MACBRIDE. May I relate to my notes here?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACBRIDE. I was detailed to attend this Lenin memorial meeting and concert at the Metropolitan Opera House at Broad and Poplar Streets, on February 26, 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether or not Sterling Rochester had a part in the program that was being presented there?

Mr. MACBRIDE. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what way did he have a part in the program?

Mr. MACBRIDE. He was introduced from the stage by Philip Bart.

Mr. TAVENNER. By Philip Bart?

Mr. MACBRIDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall how he appeared, in what dress or uniform?

Mr. MACBRIDE. My records show he was in the uniform of a United States Navy petty officer.

Mr. TAVENNER. A petty officer of the United States Navy?

Mr. MACBRIDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he address the meeting?

Mr. MACBRIDE. Yes, he did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you, by reference to your notes, indicate the nature of his address? First of all were the notes that you have before you compiled at the time of the meeting?

Mr. MACBRIDE. The record here is a copy of the notes and I jotted the notes down and returned to detective headquarters and I typed this.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just what in brief was the character of the address that he made?

Mr. MACBRIDE. He was introduced by Bart, and he received an ovation. He was in the uniform of a United States petty officer. He stated that he had been in the Navy since 1937, and prior to that he was a member of the Lincoln Brigade, which fought in Spain. He gave the impression he was still an active member of the United States Navy.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused from further attendance on the committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Thank you, sir.

(The witness was excused.)

Mr. WOOD. The chairman announces that the remaining witnesses who have been subpoenaed to appear at this hearing will be heard in the committee's hearing room in the old House Office Building, in the city of Washington, on November 18.

I want to express my very deep appreciation as well as that of the members of the subcommittee who have been in attendance here this week for the very splendid cooperation extended to the committee and its staff by the office of the attorney general of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania police and the Philadelphia city police and the board of registration commission, the United States marshal, and the clerk of the United States district court and the building superintendent and his staff, and to the many others who have, through their cooperation, made possible the holding of these hearings. I extend to each of you my sincere thanks and that of the other members of the subcommittee who have been here. The hearings here will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a. m., the hearing was adjourned.)

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 1)

LENIN MEMORIAL



1939 YEAR
BOOK

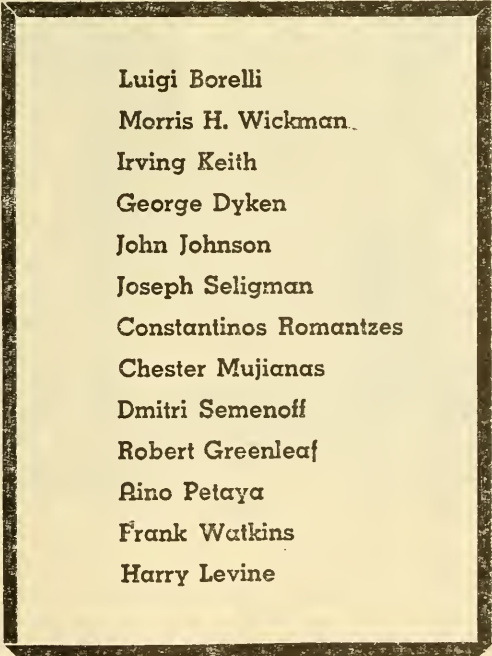
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JANUARY

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 2)

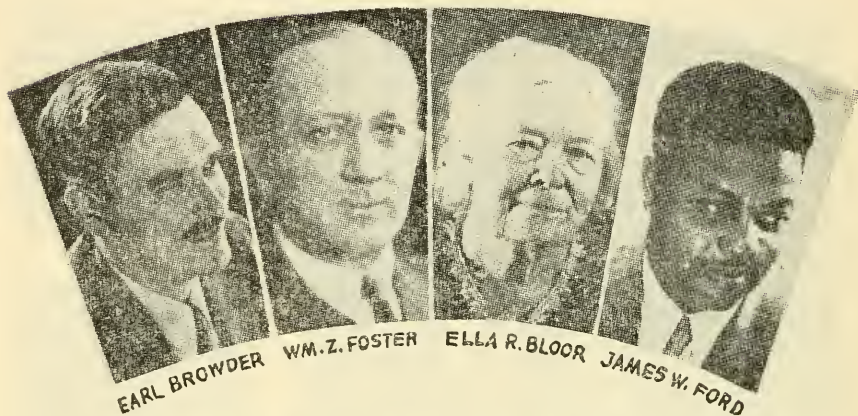
Dedicated
to the
MEMBERS
of the
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

•
Philadelphia's heroes who fell in Spain in the front line
of the fight to defend our democracy against
fascist aggression.



Luigi Borelli
Morris H. Wickman.
Irving Keith
George Dyken
John Johnson
Joseph Seligman
Constantinos Romantzes
Chester Mujianas
Dmitri Semenoff
Robert Greenleaf
Rino Petaya
Frank Watkins
Harry Levine

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
 HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
 ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
 (Part 3)



PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the United States of America is a working class political party carrying forward today the traditions of Jefferson, Paine, Jackson, and Lincoln, and of the Declaration of Independence; it upholds the achievements of democracy, the right of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and defends the United States Constitution against its reactionary enemies who would destroy democracy and all popular liberties; it is devoted to defense of the immediate interests of workers, farmers, and all toilers against capitalist exploitation, and to preparation of the working class for its historic mission to unite and lead the American people to extend these democratic principles to their necessary and logical conclusions:

By establishing common ownership of the national economy, through a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; the abolition of all exploitation of man by man, nation by nation, and race by race, and thereby the abolition of class divisions in society; that is, by the establishment of socialism, according to the scientific principles enunciated by the greatest teachers of mankind, Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, embodied in the Communist International; and the free cooperation of the American people with those of other lands, striving toward a world without oppression and war, a world brotherhood of man

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

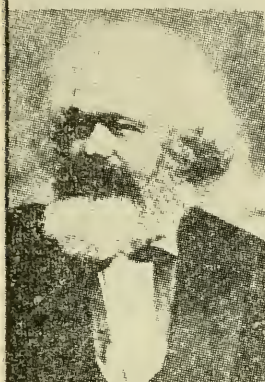
CONVENTION HALL

Friday, January 20, 1939

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



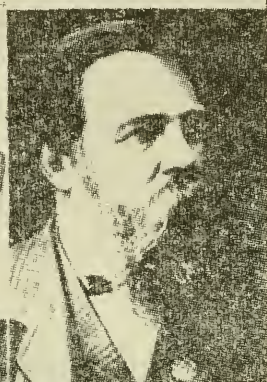
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HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 4)



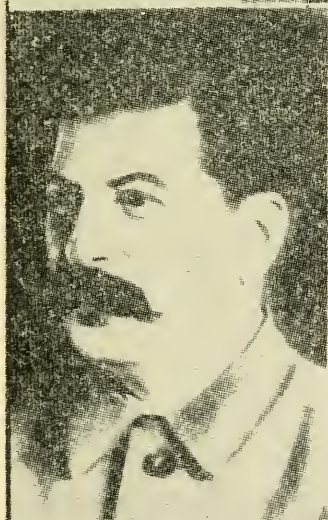
KARL MARX



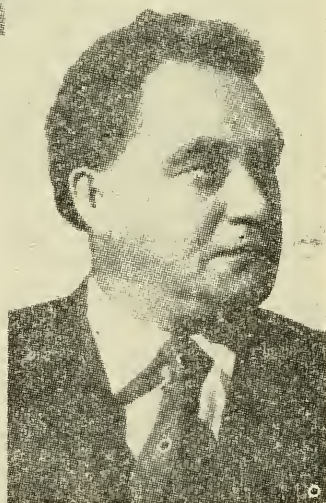
V.I. LENIN



F. ENGELS



J. STALIN



GEORGI DIMITROFF

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
 HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
 ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
 (Part 5)

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BUREAU, COMMUNIST PARTY EASTERN PENNA.



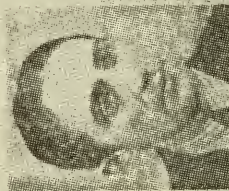
RUSSEL WATSON



CARL REEVE



SAM MILLER



RALPH GLICK



SAM ADAMS DARCY

State Organizer, C. P. of Penna.



JOHN KELLY



THOMAS NABRIED



FRANK HELLMAN



STERLING ROCHESTER



ED SOLWAY

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 6)

Why You Should Join The Communist Party

• By SAM ADAMS DARCY

State Organizer,
C. P. of Pennsylvania

Many people live blindly — like bats.

They look at the world about them every day, but they neither see nor understand it. Their lives are occupied with a constant scurry for food, clothing and shelter for themselves and their families. Those are very important matters. They should not be gone about blindly and individually. Also, how about our health, culture and social institutions? In short what about all the issues that are agitating Americans and the world today?

People who live blindly, from hand to mouth, so to speak, know little or nothing of these things. Any shrewd weasel-mouthed demagogue who comes along with a smooth line of talk can influence them. Such demagogues are numerous. Rich people buy their services for a few dollars a week. They come offering new lines of hypocritical talk every year. When people get wise to Republican reactionary platforms—the Republicans come with a liberal platform—altho they do the very same things irrespective of any platform. When people get suspicious of crooked politicians they drag some Coughlin out and shamefully misuse the veneration of many people for the clothes of a Catholic priest in order to put over their hypocritical talk. Unfortunately these tactics actually work effectively on many people. That's because many people live blindly.

More and more people are unsatisfied to live like that. The growth of support for the New Deal proves that. The rise of the trade union movement proves it. And most of all the great increase in the number of Communist Party members—to about 100,000 today—proves it.

Communists learn the experiences of many generations of people before us. We do that by studying the teachings of the great leaders of the American people—Jefferson, Paine, Lincoln and others; the teachings of the great leaders of the American working class—Debs, Haywood, Ruthenberg, Foster and Browder; and the great teachers of all the peoples of the world—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

But we are not satisfied only to understand. We truly influence the world. Look at Europe! Was it not the Communists who led the 170 million Russian people to overthrow reactionary

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 (Part 7)

anti-semitic, anti-cultural Czarism? Was it not the Communists who helped lead the Spanish people to stop the spread of the Fascist pest? Even in dark Germany today, the chief hope for liberation lies in the work of Communists organized secretly to overthrow the Hitler regime. Look at Asia! Is it not the great Chinese Communist Party that is providing the staunchest obstacle to Japanese fascism? Even in the United States—aren't the Communists one of the most important factors in building the forces of progress—trade unions, unemployed organizations, etc.?

In Philadelphia, the Communist Party is playing a leading part in stopping new taxes, in fighting to break the grip of the bondholders who are taking 46 per cent of the taxes for their own profit, in uniting the forces of progress against fascism and reaction.

Communists think even further than these questions. We have learned from our studies that we don't have to put up with a social system that breeds all the evils from which we suffer today. Our present capitalist system did not always exist. Other systems of society preceded it. Better systems will follow it. We can conceive of a system of society where we all don't have to live inadequately so a few can live in excessive luxury; a system of peace, co-operation, international brotherhood, and adequate living standards to replace capitalism with its unemployment, war and bad living conditions and poverty.

So—why should you live blindly, like a bat? Why just be a part of a passive mass which waits to be influenced? Why not live intelligently and serve yourself and all the common people well. Activity in our Party will fill your life with understanding, culture and vision besides helping to improve all material conditions of life.

I would like to join the Communist Party.

Name

Address

Occupation..... Age.....

Now member of what organization

Fill out and mail to C. P. of Philadelphia, 250 S. Broad St

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 8)

The Communist Position on the City Charter

• By **FRANK HELLMAN**
City Organizer
C. P. of Philadelphia

THE COMMUNIST PARTY desires that the new City Charter, now before the state legislature, shall provide social security, freedom and democracy for the people of Philadelphia. But the Philadelphia Charter Commission has presented a City Manager plan which robs the people the right to elect their own mayor.

The Charter provides proportional representation, which is democratic and which is favored by the Communist Party. But the proposals of the City Charter Commission centering around the City Manager plan are reactionary, and in the interests of the bankers. The Charter Commission denies the people the right to elect their own mayor.

The Commission proposes to reduce the number of councilmen from twenty-two to eleven, thus going a long way towards nullifying proportional representation by making it difficult for minority parties to elect even one councilman, and reducing the democratic representation of the people. These eleven men would be given the power to appoint the mayor, who is robbed of all important functions, and the city manager. The Charter Commission proposes to give the City Manager autocratic powers to appoint and remove all the important department heads who have the welfare of the people in their hands. City Council, elected by the people, is told specifically not to "interfere". The wealthy bondholders would be protected by a provision guaranteeing payment of their interest, no matter what other items in the budget are left unpaid.

The City Charter Commission ignores the needs of the people. No department of housing is set up, no department of public assistance, and there is no provision for a minimum program of housing, health, jobs and relief, hospitals, playgrounds and other services to the people. No public hearings are provided before laws take effect. No guarantee of the right to organize is given city employees.

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 (Part 9)

In order that the city charter shall be an instrument of the people and not the bankers, the Communist Party is presenting a bill in the state legislature providing:

1. That the charter must be voted on section by section and not as a whole.

2. Proportional representation is democratic and should be passed.

3. The citizens must protect their right to elect their own mayor and leading city officials. The autocratic city manager plan is opposed to democratic procedure and must be defeated.

4. The City Council shall remain at the present size, shall be elected for two instead of four years (the mayor to be elected by popular vote also for a two year term). City Council shall have the right to approve or remove department heads who shall be nominated by the elected mayor. City Council shall have unrestricted authority over the budget.

5. Filing fees shall be \$25 for candidates to City Council instead of the \$250 proposed, and only 500 signatures shall be required instead of the 2,000 now proposed. Candidates shall have the right to place their party emblem and party slogan on the ballot.

6. The charter must contain the initiative, referendum and recall.

7. There must be provisions in the charter against the use of police or outside strikebreakers in labor disputes.

8. The charter shall make adequate provision for the needs of the people, with a department of housing and department of public assistance.

9. City employees shall be guaranteed the right to organize and labor shall have adequate representation on the civil service commission.

The new charter must deliver the city from the clutches of bondholders, utilities and bankers, who strangle the city and take 46 per cent of the taxpayers money every year. The city manager plan must be defeated. The City Charter must persevere the peoples right to elect their own mayor. The City Charter must provide adequate welfare for the needs of the people of Philadelphia.

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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 10)

Why We Honor Lenin's Memory

● By **RALPH GLICK**

Member District Bureau
C. P. of Eastern Pa.

The people of Philadelphia honor Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin today because Lenin devoted his life to the ideals which are dear to the hearts of true Americans. It was under the leadership of Lenin that the people of Russia destroyed Czarism and set up the first successful working class state—the Soviet Union, where socialist democracy has been established.

It was Lenin who, in 1903 founded the Communist Party of Russia (then the Bolsheviks), which has now become the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union at whose head stands Lenin's chief disciple, Stalin.

We honor Lenin today because it was Lenin who showed the correct path for winning world peace and democracy. During the last world war of 1914-1918, Lenin exposed the treacherous Social Democratic leaders who supported the imperialist war-makers. Lenin explained the reactionary character of the last World War. He led the successful October, 1917, Soviet revolution in Russia, which brought the war to an end. The soldiers, following Lenin's guidance, refused to fight for reaction any longer.

Lenin, in 1919, called for the formation of a Marxist International, and in 1919 founded the Communist International, the embodiment of the brotherhood of the toilers of all races and nationalities, in the fight against imperialist exploitation.

Lenin showed how the colonial people and the poor farmers could win freedom in a common fight with the workers of the world against imperialism.

The Soviet Union, the Communist International and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are great monuments to Lenin's life and work.

Vladimir Ilyitch was born in Simbirsk, now called Ulyanovsk in 1870. While Lenin was still a schoolboy, in 1887, Lenin's brother, Alexander was executed by the Czarist regime. Lenin grew to manhood under the bloody terror of Czarism. In 1893, Lenin went to St. Petersburg, a tireless, singleminded, Marxist revolutionist. Lenin was arrested in 1895 and after two years in prison,

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 (Part 11)

was exiled to Siberia for three years. Lenin was then forced to live in exile abroad. Lenin became the leading Russian Marxist. In 1903, he organized the Bolsheviks into a well knit, disciplined Marxist Party, which came to grips with all the enemies of the Russian workers, distributing newspapers and leaflets throughout Russia, fighting against Czarism and for democracy, and for better working and living conditions for the Russian workers and peasants. The 1905 revolution was defeated, but Lenin rallied the workers anew. 1905 was the "dress rehearsal" for 1917.

Lenin returned to Russia after the March, 1917 revolution which overthrew Czarism. In October, 1917, led by Lenin, the people of Russia threw the Czarists out of power and took over their own country, establishing a working class government—The Soviet Union.

During the last seven years of his life, Lenin led the Soviet government in conducting its victorious struggle against foreign imperialist invasion, in rebuilding Russia's ruined economy, and overcoming blockade and famine.

Today the Soviet Union, led by Stalin, follows the footsteps of Lenin in defending peace and democracy against the fascist war makers. The Soviet Union aids the Spanish people, the people of China and Ethiopia in defending themselves against the bestial attacks of fascist Germany, Italy and Japan.

Lenin, by his living example as the head of the victorious socialist government taught us the road to liberation of the people of all lands from the rule of profiteers, from the exploitation of bankers. He taught us how to establish the rule of the people, how to win and maintain socialist democracy. Lenin is dead. But today, fifteen years after Lenin's death—LENINISM LIVES.

Help rehabilitate the wounded American Volunteers
 of the Lincoln Brigade, just returned from Spain

ATTEND THE WELCOME HOME

MASS MEETING and CONCERT

FRI., JANUARY 27, 1939, 8.30 P. M.

at

Musical Fund Hall - 810 Locust Street

MAJOR MILTON WOLFF — Guest Speaker

SEND

Contributions to

FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
 1011 Chestnut Street
 Room 818

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 ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
 (Part 12)

Rescue Philadelphia from the Grip of the Banks

• By **CARL REEVE**
 Educational Director
 C. P. of Eastern Pennsylvania

The people of Philadelphia have won a victory in preventing the Republican City Council from putting over the sales tax, wage tax and higher water rates. The Communist Party played a big part in thus saving the pocketbooks of the people from being picked. It was the picket lines, resolutions, and mass protests participated in by labor unions, the business men, the Communist Party, and the majority of the population which gave the bankers' budget of the Republican Party this set-back.

But the fight is not over. Philadelphia is still in the grip of the banks. Forty-six per cent of the 1939 budget is still slated to go to the bankers. There is still an appropriation of \$34,000,000 in the 1939 budget for interest and other debt charges to be paid to the wealthy bondholders. However, the 1939 budget does not appropriate a cent for W. P. A. jobs, and almost nothing for health, housing, and other social welfare.

The City Council appropriates only 70 cents per person for relief, whereas the fourteen largest American cities spend an average of \$9.90 per person for relief. But the City Council pays the wealthy bondholders $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on their bonds, instead of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest paid by the federal government. For every dollar the city borrows, the bondholders get \$3.92. The city government has paid out \$300,000,000 in interest on the city's outstanding debt of \$410,000,000, and still owes the entire principal.

City Council is now proposing all kinds of new taxes and new debt schemes, the aim of which is to make the majority of the people bear the tax burden, and to turn the biggest part of these taxes over to the wealthy bondholders. They want to borrow on the Gas Works, at big interest, and the people will have to foot the bill.

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(Part 13)

The program of the Communist Party for refinancing the city debts and stopping the huge interest payments to the wealthy bondholders, has caught the imagination of the city. The Communist program, which has now been taken up by the unions, and many other organizations, calls for:

1. No new debts. No new taxes. These taxes and debts would come out of the pockets of the people. Against all schemes to hand over the Gas Works to the public utilities companies or to borrow on the Gas Works. This would only pile up more huge interest payments to the wealthy bondholders.
2. Reorganize and re-finance the city debt structure. Stop payment of all interest and debt charges to the wealthy bondholders. This would immediately save the people \$34,000,000.
3. Tax on stocks and bonds, by state legislation if necessary.
4. Collection of huge delinquent taxes owed the city by wealthy corporations.
5. Raising assessments on property of the wealthy.
6. Exemption of small home owners from these taxes.
7. For a budget that gives adequate appropriations for WPA jobs and relief, health, housing and slum clearance, and other social welfare.

The Communist Party says:— LET THE WEALTHY BONDHOLDERS WAIT FOR THEIR HUGE INTEREST PAYMENTS. THE UNEMPLOYED CANNOT WAIT FOR JOBS, THE SICK CANNOT WAIT FOR MEDICAL CARE. THE POORLY HOUSED CANNOT WAIT FOR DECENT SHELTER.

We want a People's Budget not a Bankers' Budget. Let us build the united front of business men, professionals and the labor movement to break the grip of the banks on Philadelphia.

Let us demand that the City Councilmen declare themselves on this program. Let us elect progressive councilmen in the coming city elections who will be pledged to fight for this program of guarding the welfare of the people.

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 ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
 (Part 14)

The Dawn of a New China

● By **THOMAS NABRIED**

Chairman Negro Commission,
 C. P. of Eastern Pennsylvania

"The peoples of the East will be able to see that no matter how weak they may appear to be, and no matter how strong and invincible the power of the oppressors may seem to be, using, as they do, all the marvels of modern military science and technique; a revolutionary war, waged by the oppressed peoples can, provided it is able to awake the millions of toilers and oppressed in its cause, nevertheless contain within itself the possibility of such wonders that the emancipation of the peoples of the East is already a practical possibility."

—LENIN, 1919

The emancipation of the peoples of the East has begun!

The 450 million toilers of China have awakened!

Uniting behind the Chinese Nationalist Government, based on Kuomintang-Communist cooperation to defeat the Japanese aggressors, the Chinese people have built an army of over two million men. This army following the tactics of the glorious Red Army of 600,000 men, led by Chu-Teh, has welded a powerful unity with the workers and peasants.

The achievement of growing unity with the Chinese people has enabled the Chinese Army to achieve such huge victories as at Taierschwang where a Japanese army of over 45,000 was destroyed. This unity has been the basis for the tactics worked out by the Red Army in view of its lack of equipment, and now adopted by the Chinese government, to work in utmost secrecy, to strike like lightning and vanish—thus wearing down the enemy.

The tenuous Japanese lines in China do not constitute conquest. Their soldiers dare not move from these lines, knowing the hatred of the aroused peasantry. In December 5,000 soldiers were sent to wipe out Chinese guerilla fighters—they never returned.

The awakening Chinese people are experiencing a political and cultural rebirth. The masses of China have gathered more strongly than ever around the program of national liberation, advocated by the Chinese Communist Party, calling for democracy, freedom, for lower taxes, for land for the peasants, for edu-

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 (Part 15)

cation of the people and for vigorous armed resistance against the invader. Traitors who want to sell out the country, including feudal lords, war-lords, Trotskyites and other lackeys of Japanese imperialism, are being weeded out of leading positions in the nationalist government. The national liberation program has taken root, especially in the Special District (formerly Soviet District) where a broad democracy of workers, peasants, and soldiers has been set up. Everyone over 16 can vote in the secret, direct elections, and over 30 per cent of the elected representatives are women. Formerly, over 90 per cent were illiterate, today one third of the adults and two thirds of the children can read and write. Free schools are flourishing—over 200 grammar schools, a normal school, technical and military schools have been set up. Each city has clubs which organize singing, acting, reading, and sports. Wall newspapers tell of latest happenings.

Contrast this with the suppression, the taxes, and the terror imposed on the Japanese people by a reactionary government which this month placed itself, under Hiranuma, the Hitler of Japan.

The United States and all other democracies should join in aiding China.

The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania urges you and your organization to help China in her heroic struggle for liberation.

Demand an embargo on Japan.....No arms to Japan!

Demand aid for China.....Credits for China!

Boycott Japanese goods.....Don't wear silk!



Greetings from

A Group of Members of the
 American League

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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 16)

The Land of Peace and Socialism

● BY DAVID DAVIS

Member District Buro,
C. P. of Eastern Pennsylvania

In the present world situation the Soviet Union stands out as a beacon of light and inspiration to all the people of the world who aspire to prosperity and peace.

Since 1929, while the capitalist world has suffered misery and unemployment, the first Socialist country, established under the leadership of V. I. Lenin, has abolished unemployment. Its national income has trebled. Average wages and salaries have more than trebled. A comprehensive system of social insurance, of a scope unknown to the capitalist world, provides medical care, payments for permanent or temporary disabilities, pensions to invalids and the aged, and maternity costs, all without deductions from the wages of the workers.

The Soviet Union is today the bulwark of international peace. The Soviet Union, following Lenin's principles, has persistently called for the cooperation of other nations which want peace to resist the aggression of fascism. Time and again the Soviet Union has pointed to the one way by which the democratic nations of the world can stop the war and devastation now raging in Spain and China and threatening the whole world i. e., International Cooperation for Peace, and against Aggression.

The Soviet Union is a country of peace and prosperity because it is a workers government, a socialist land which has abolished the profit system, and operates in the interest of the people.

Increasingly the American people, and particularly those organized into Trade Unions are realizing the positive role for world peace played by the Soviet Union. A recent vote, where 83% of the people of the United States favored victory of the Soviet Union as against Germany shows that the peace policy of the Soviet Union is commanding the respect and admiration of the people.

The Soviet Union is carrying out in life the teachings of Lenin, under the personal leadership of his great disciple, Joseph Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was founded by Lenin.

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(Part 17)

Read Our Literature and the Daily Worker

• By **NAN PENDRELL**

Literature Agent,
C. P. of Eastern Pa.

The Daily Worker, and the Sunday Worker, are ammunition in the struggle for Democracy, Jobs, Peace and Security. Daily these great newspapers, organs of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, bring us the essential news of the great movements of the people, all over the world.

Without distortion, beholden to no dictation except the needs of the people, these our newspapers clear through the lies and provocations of a kept press, and blaze the trail to unity and progress.

Newspapers published by the party of the people, they are indispensable to an understanding of today's currents in a world menaced by reaction and fascism. To bring these papers to new readers constantly is the urgent task not only of Communists, but all of those who would see democracy and peace triumph over reaction and war.

Similarly the literature published by Workers Library and International Publishers charts the course ahead which the people must follow, and also explains the history of the past so that today's generations may be guided by what has gone before.

Thus, "THE UNITED FRONT", by Dimitroff presents the program of the welding of all forces in progressive society in a common front against world reaction. "THE PEOPLE'S FRONT", by Earl Browder shows specifically what path this common front is destined to take in America. How the people's front shall proceed day-by-day, until it achieves its goal of democracy and peace is revealed in Browder's most recent publication, the great pamphlet, "NATIONAL AND SOCIAL SECURITY"

Along with these three historic documents stands the new book by James Ford, "THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT", a monument to the revolutionary traditions of the Negro people and a clarion call to unity of all toilers.

All four of these publications form the cornerstone on which can be built a correct evaluation of the world today.

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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 18)

Help Democratic Spain

● By **MAC HARRIS**

Member Dist. Buro
C. P. of Eastern Pa.

In July 1936, the fascist generals, led by Franco, staged an armed rebellion against the democratic Spanish Peoples Front Government. Defeated by the people of Spain in the elections the fascists tried to maintain the rule of the reactionary imperialists and rich landlords by drowning the Peoples Front Government in blood. From the start the fascist rebellion was inspired, financed and carried on, by Mussolini and Hitler. The war in Spain is a struggle of the people of Spain to repel a foreign fascist invasion, and a fight for the right of the Spanish people to determine their own destiny.

At this moment the Spanish Loyalists are desperately trying to beat back another frantic attempt of Hitler, Mussolini and their puppet Franco, to drown in blood the fight of the Spanish people for a free and democratic Spain. Armed with millions of dollars worth of ammunition and warplanes, thousands upon thousands of Italian and German troops march to try to claim Spain for Fascism. With deathless heroism the Spanish People's Army defends itself and hurls counter attacks against Franco's lines. The Spanish soldiers know there is little food at home, and that the Fascists have superior implements of war. Yet they fight as they have fought for more than two years, determined that the last loyal son will fall before the Spanish people will turn their homeland over to Fascism.

For more than two years the Loyalists have looked to other democratic countries for aid. But only the Soviet Union has firmly and generously stood by the people of Spain. The Spanish people know that without the aid of the Soviet Union, the suffering of the people at home would have been intensified, their own fight to stave off Fascism would have been weakened.

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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 19)

The "neutrality" law of the United States, has helped the Fascist aggressors. The "neutrality" law prohibits help to Loyalist Spain but allows the fascist countries to buy unlimited war supplies from the United States. In reality the "neutrality" law has boycotted and blockaded democratic Spain and given unstinted help to Hitler and Mussolini. The "neutrality" laws have brought great misery and starvation to the masses of Spain. For Loyalist Spain has two thirds of the people of Spain, but only one-third of the land with which to provide food.

The address of President Roosevelt to the opening session of the 76th Congress of the United States took cognizance of some of these facts. He said, ". . . we can and should avoid any action, or any lack of action, which will encourage, assist, or build up an aggressor. We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly and may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. **The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more.**" The last sentence clearly explains that a victory for fascism in Spain would menace the peace and security of the American people.

Those who cherish liberty and freedom will leave no action undone which will help lift the embargo against democratic Spain. The U. S. government must translate President Roosevelt's words into action before it is too late. Immediately—tonight—tomorrow—write to your Congressman, your Senator, and the President. Demand the lifting of the embargo against the Spanish people. Stop Hitler's war against democracy. Initiate in your trade union a movement to send organized demands to Washington for lifting the embargo. A telegram, a resolution should go to Washington from every trade union local—from every organization and meeting—at the beginning of the 76th Congress.

Friends of Democracy—Work—fight to lift the embargo on Spain!

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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 20)

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Oh! say, can you see by the dawn's
early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twi-
light's last gleaming!
Whose broad stripes and bright stars
thro the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so
gallantly streaming,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs
bursting in air,
Gave proof thro the night that our flag
was still there,
Oh! say, does that star spangled ban-
ner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave!

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

THE INTERNATIONAL

Arise, you prisoners of starvation!
Arise you wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world's in birth.
No more tradition's chains shall bind us
Arise, you slaves, no more in thrall!
The earth shall rise on new foundations
We have been naught; we shall be all.

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place;
The International Soviet shall be the
the human race!

2

We want no condescending saviors
To rule us from a judgment hall;
We workers ask not for their favors,
Let us consult for all.
To make the thief disgorge his booty,
To free the spirit from the cell,
We must ourselves decide our duty
We must decide and do it well.

Refrain: 'Tis the final conflict,

TRUTH TO YOUR EYES

Reason to your ears. Truth to your eyes
We are the women's and children's
cries
from Ethiopia, China, Spain
over and over and over again
All this blood, history will tell
at what moment of what falling shell
your hand moved, your voice cried:
No! No more! Enough have died!
Reason to your ears. Truth to your eyes.
Rise and stop this fascist slaughter!
But rise!

Poem by Walter Lowenfels
Music by Ruth Josephs

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 21)

PROGRAM

1. Opening of Meeting
 - The Star Spangled Banner (Sung by Massed Choruses)
 - The International (Accompanied by Audience)
 - Himno De Riego
(Spanish People's National Anthem)
Sung by Spanish Popular
Front Chorus
2. Why We Celebrate Lenin Memorial Day
Address By Russell Watson
3. Songs: Sam Wooding's Negro Chorus
 - Go Down Moses — Joseph C. Williams, Soloist
 - Steal Away to Jesus — Marie Wyatt, Soloist
 - Extra Gang, Clarence Williams, Composer, J. Williams Soloist
 - St. Louis Blues, W. C. Handy, Composer, L. T. Watts, Soloist
4. For a People's Budget and a People's Charter
Address by S. A. Darcy
5. March of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veterans
Escort of Honor
by Young Communist League
6. A War Chest for Democracy Against Fascism
Address by Frank Hellman
7. Our Social and National Security Address by Earl Browder
8. Light for the People Address by Carl Reeve
9. Truth To Your Eyes Presented by the
Communist Party Cultural Committee
 - Production Director Ruth Deacon
 - Mass Movement Direction and Dances Merle Hirsh
 - Musical Direction Anthony Byrne
 - Masks Louis Hirshman
 - Costumer Harriet Matthews
 - Costumes by William Robertson
 - Chief stage Manager Ted Cummings
 - Technical Director Sue Jacobs
 - Dancers, Merle Hirsh Dancers
 - Chorus Freiheit Gesang Verein, Paul Held, Director
10. Star Spangled Banner and the International.....

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ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 22)

We wish to take this opportunity to express our recognition and appreciation of the efforts of all those who by their loyalty and devotion to the ideals of progress, international brotherhood and social security, have helped build the International Workers Order in this district into one of the largest and soundest workingmen's fraternal benefit societies.

But the job is not yet finished. These are the days when the pace of progress must grow ever faster. The ideals of international brotherhood must embrace broader masses of people and penetrate ever deeper into the hearts of man. Social security must become fuller and more adequate.

**THEREFORE, IF YOU ARE A MEMBER, BECOME A BUILDER IN
OUR PRESENT GRAND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.**

If you are not a member

JOIN NOW!

LIFE INSURANCE • SICK BENEFITS

Medical Service at Minimum Cost



Phila. District Committee I. W. O.

RUSSIAN CITY COMMITTEE

ITALIAN CITY COMMITTEE

JEWISH CITY COMMITTEE

UKRAINIAN CITY COMMITTEE

POLISH CITY COMMITTEE

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 23)

PEOPLES FORUM Sponsored by THE **Phila. Workers School**



Sunday, January 22, 8:15 P. M.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

World-traveler and reporter; author of 'I Change Worlds', 'One-Fifth of Mankind', etc.

"China's Fight for Freedom"



Sunday, January 29, 8:15 P. M.

HARRY MARTEL

Return request lecture by this popular former teacher in the Phila. Workers School, now Educational Director, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union.

"The Catholics and the Communists"

including an examination of the Father Coughlin-WDAS controversy.

MUSICIANS HALL — 120 North 18th Street

• Subs. 25c

COMING—Dr. Henry E. Sigerist ('Man and Medicine', 'The Great Doctors', 'American Medicine', 'Socialized Medicine'). Mar. 5, Ruth McKenney ('My Sister Eileen'). Mar. 12, Dr. Ch'ao-ting Chi.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS

From

THE FORTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH

of the

COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A.

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
(Part 24)

Medical Bureau and North American
Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

presents a

MODERN
DANCE RECITAL

with

CI-LAN-CHEN
Internationally known Chinese Dancer

MERLE HIRSH
and Her Dance Group

SAKI
Noted Japanese Dancer



ONE HUNDRED FIFTY NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
(SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1939, 8:30 P. M.

Tickets: 35c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 may be secured at
Gimbel Bros., 207 N. Broad Street, 322 South
16th Street, 104 S. Ninth Street.

For mail orders, write 207 N. Broad St., Phone, RIT 8907

Proceeds to the Children's City in Spain

**MEDICAL BUREAU AND NORTH AMERICAN
COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY**

... is proud to announce the amazing NEW FILM FROM SPAIN

RETURN TO LIFE

This film, in sound, runs for almost one hour. It
shows the front line battles, the bombardments, the
work of the American Hospitals in Spain.

Arrangements for showing this film can be made by calling
PENnypacker 5344 RITtenhouse 8907

DAVIS EXHIBIT No. 4
 HELFAND EXHIBIT No. 7
 ELLIS EXHIBIT No. 2
 (Part 25)

REGISTER NOW for NEW COURSES in the **WORKERS SCHOOL**

Honor Lenin by Mastering Leninism!

Master Lenin's teachings and make them live! You believe in struggles against fascism and war, for the liberation of the toiling masses from exploitation and misery. You must equip yourself with Marxist-Leninist knowledge in order to aid the struggle for jobs, security, democracy, and peace.

Courses begin week of January 30. Course of Joshua Kunitz begins next Thursday.

PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM (in Yiddish)

The basic principles of Lenin's program to help mobilize the Jewish people.

Mon. 8:50 P. M. \$3
 A. OLKEN

RUSSIAN LITERATURE AND SOVIET CULTURE by JOSHUA KUNITZ

A world authority and famous writer analyzes the great Russian writers and the phenomenal growth of cultural life in the Soviet Union under Socialism.

Thurs. 8:50 P. M. Fee: \$4
 The course begins next Thursday

ENGLISH

A special class offered Tuesday at 7:15 and Thursday at 8:50 especially to help Jewish workers increase their effectiveness.

Tues. & Thurs. \$4

Learn how to use the Accumulated Science of Centuries for the Welfare of the People!

SCIENCE FOR THE MASSES

The fundamental facts of science. A discussion of its history and the great value science can be to people.

Mon. 8:50 P. M. \$3

SOCIAL HEALTH AND DISEASE

Social causes of disease. Aimed to give an intelligent understanding of the causes, nature and cure of tuberculosis, gonorrhea, syphilis. Public Health programs.

Mon. 7:15 P. M. \$3

MATHEMATICS AS A TOOL

Arithmetic, algebra and trigonometry as applied to your work. Learn how to read and interpret charts and statistics.

Fri. 7:15 P. M. \$3

PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM

An authoritative presentation.

Thursday 8:50 P. M. Fee: \$3
 NORRIS WOOD

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Fundamental economic teachings of Marx and Engels.

Tuesday 8:50 P. M. Fee: \$3

CURRENT EVENTS

A political discussion of the news week by week. Discussion of the economic and political forces shaping national and international events.

Thursday 7:15 P. M. Fee: \$3
 NAN PENDRELL

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS SCHOOL

1215 WALNUT STREET
 PENNypacker 8584

CARL REEVE
 Director

Courses begin week of
 JANUARY 30th — FEBRUARY 4th

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBIT No. 3
(TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL DI MARIA)
(Part 1)



4470 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBIT No. 3 (TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL DI MARIA) (Part 2)

LITERATURE - MAY 1944

CLUB	"C"	CONCENTRATION	MASS	MARXIST	MISC.
Victory	13		23		\$7.49
Sam Lee	14	50	47		
Fred. Douglas	46	50	138	8	12.20
24th W	25	100	269		8.49
W.C.	35		48		3.79
46th W	49		109		43.09
52nd W	58		60	3	8.13
3rd C.D.	20				.98
28-38	50		11	1	3.59
32-47	50		55	3	17.95
5th C.D.	33	10	138	6	6.94
22nd W	30	106	102	5	7.66
Olney	38	51	102		9.49
Upper Darby	8	25	88	5	12.97
City	8				
N-1-2-3	29	100	68	1	10.94
SMO	28	2	71	6	23.86
BTN	8		100	20	4.18
STP	10		32		8.50
STW			8	5	
STO	10		13		1.60
STG	6		12		
SMX	10	71	57	21	23.14
Anthracite					2.00
S. E.	39		3	6	1.05
Lehigh-Bucks	40		523	14	9.85
Chester					
Wilmington	20		85		17.98
TOTAL	677	565	2163	104	\$245.87

LITERATURE SUMMARY - JANUARY - APRIL, 1944

MONTH	"C"	MASS	MARX.	CONGEN.	MISC.	DEANS
January	737	616	47		\$188.79	6328
February	822	1280	58	3477	236.67	649
March	658	1247	42	854	213.34	230
April	690	1899	50	2359	187.06	68
TOTAL	2907	5042	197	6690	\$825.86	7275

X

1934 457.

VOTE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIST CANDIDATES!

FOR MAGISTRATE

CARL REEVE C.I.R. 3819
 THOMAS NABRIED C.I. Report 2500
 NORRIS WOOD C.I.R. 5290
 JOSEPH DOUGHER C.I. Report 2847
 STERLING ROCHESTER C.I. Report 2849

FOR COUNCILMAN

CAR. 5159 BENJAMIN BODNER C.I. 3713 MARY TOMASSI DORLAND C.I.R.
 MORRIS ERLICHMAN C.I.R. 5162
 JOHN J. ELLIS C.I.R. 2557
 IRVING KASTROW C.I.R. 2327
 CHARLES PALMER C.I.R. 5282
 WILLIAM NAGEL C.I.R. 5287
 MAUDE WHITE C.I.R. 3368
 HARRY CASEY C.I.R. 5281

FOR CONSTABLE

C.I. Report 3418 WALTER LOWENFELS C.I.R. 2316 FRANK FISHER
 WILLIAM KENO C.I.R. 5306 WILLIAM HARRIS

FOR JUDGE OF ELECTIONS

JOHN WILLIAMS C.I.R. 5307 FRANCES HARRIS C.I.R. 5307

FOR INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS

C.I. Report 5159 SAMUEL NANNET C.I.R. 5541 FANNY BRASLOV C.I.R. T. WALTER J. GRAM 5438
 SAM LEE C.I.R. 5370 LEON BAEN
 JOHN BYRD C.I.R. 5371 SOL. M. FRUMER
 FRANK KOVACHO C.I.R. 5336 ALFRED THROWER
 DEWEY WILSON C.I.R. 5424 DAWSON FINCH
 JAMES CALDWELL C.I. Report 3204 FRANK MOZER

CLUB
Victory
Sam Lee
Fred Doug
24th Wc
W.C.
46th W
52nd W
3rd C.D.
28-38
32-47
5th C.D.
22nd W
Olney
Upper De
City
N-1-2-3
SMO
STN
STP
STW
STO
STG
SMX
Anthraco
S. E.
Lehigh-
Chester
Wilmin
TOTAL

MONTH
January
Februa
March
April
TOTAL

Keep America Out of the Imperialist War!

WM. Z. FOSTER

Chairman, Communist Party of the United States
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 8 P. M. TOWN HALL, 150 N. Broad St.
MUSICAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAM

VOTE FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES IN SUPPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA TAXLESS RECOVERY PLAN

(Philadelphia Municipal Program of the Communist Party)
Many people at Philadelphia have called for a recovery program for the people of Philadelphia. From Germany to South America, the people of Philadelphia have been told that the only way to get out of the depression is to build more housing programs.

But the people of Philadelphia have been told that the only way to get out of the depression is to build more housing programs. But the people of Philadelphia have been told that the only way to get out of the depression is to build more housing programs.

The Communist Party of the United States has a plan to help the people of Philadelphia. The Communist Party of the United States has a plan to help the people of Philadelphia.

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SAM ADAMS DARCY
CARL REEVE
Communist Candidate for Magistrate

Admission 35 cents
Unemployed 10 cents

VOTE FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES IN SUPPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA TAXLESS RECOVERY PLAN

For water (which was disposed of) as previously (1) pure water for the people of Philadelphia as required by the city and (2) sanitary sewage for the people of Philadelphia as required by the city.

Give the city (which was disposed of) as previously (1) pure water for the people of Philadelphia as required by the city and (2) sanitary sewage for the people of Philadelphia as required by the city.

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HOW TO VOTE FOR COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATES ON PAPER BALLOTS

Write a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of each candidate of your choice of whose name you want to vote for.

TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET

Write a cross (X) opposite the names of the Communist Party in the column for political parties on the left of the ballot, or

TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET

Write a cross (X) opposite the name of the political party you want to vote for, in the party column on the left of the ballot—(2) Then write a cross (X) opposite the name of each candidate of the Communist Party.

ON VOTING MACHINES

You may vote for each candidate individually by pulling the number or knob over the name of each candidate, or

TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET

Pull the "Straight Political Party" lever of the Communist Party or

TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET

Pull the "Straight Political Party" lever of the Communist Party.

(a) Pull the "Straight Political Party" lever of the Communist Party.

(b) Cancel the votes of candidates on this straight party ticket by pulling the number or knob over the name of each candidate.

(c) Vote for the corresponding candidates (which you canceled on the straight ticket) by pulling the number or knob over the names of the Communist candidates.

PHILADELPHIA PROGRAM TAXLESS RECOVERY PLAN

One Year of One Year: Amount of Appropriation \$4,000,000

2. For the purpose of providing for the children of low-income families, the city of Philadelphia will provide for the children of low-income families.

3. For the purpose of providing for the children of low-income families, the city of Philadelphia will provide for the children of low-income families.

4. For the purpose of providing for the children of low-income families, the city of Philadelphia will provide for the children of low-income families.

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18. For the purpose of providing for the children of low-income families, the city of Philadelphia will provide for the children of low-income families.

19. For the purpose of providing for the children of low-income families, the city of Philadelphia will provide for the children of low-income families.

20. For the purpose of providing for the children of low-income families, the city of Philadelphia will provide for the children of low-income families.

CLUB
Victory
Sam Lee
Fred De
24th W
W. C.
46th W
52nd W
3rd C.
20-38
32-47
5th C.
22nd V
Olney
Upper
City
N-1-2
SMO
STN
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SMX
Antho
S. E.
Lehi
Ches
Wilm
TOTA

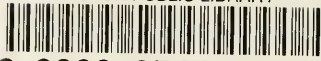
MON
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
TOT

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